

FIRST STEPS IN
ANGLO-SAXON

BY
HENRY SWEET



64

829
S. 37 F

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

TO THE READER

KINDLY use this book very carefully. If the book is disfigured or marked or written on while in your possession the book will have to be replaced by a new copy or paid for. In case the book be a volume of set of which single volumes are not available the price of the whole set will be realized.

AMAR SINGH COLLEGE



Library.

Checked

Class No. 829

Book No. S97 F

Acc. No. ~~1967~~ 2067 ✓



829

Sys 94 F

acc. no: ~~1877~~

~~1967~~

acc no 2067

Al 92 01
Clarendon Press Series

SRI PRATAP COLLEGE
SRINAGAR

FIRST STEPS
IN
ANGLO-SAXON

BY
HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER
OF THE MUNICH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1897

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK

PREFACE

IN my *Anglo-Saxon Primer* I tried to make things easy for the beginner by adopting a uniform normalized spelling, by giving only a few texts of the simplest character, and by basing the grammar and glossary exclusively on these texts, so that everything learnt in the grammar might be at once utilized in reading the texts, and the time and trouble of looking up words be reduced to a minimum.

But although the *Primer* is perfectly well suited for those students who have already had some linguistic training—especially those who know German—there are others for whom a rigorous grammar-and-glossary method is too abstract, and whose memories will not bear the strain of having to master a grammar of some length before proceeding to the texts.

Such learners require a less concise and abstract exposition, one in which the strain on the memory is reduced to a minimum, partly by careful gradation of difficulties, partly by greater fullness of exposition, and lastly by further simplification and omission of whatever is not absolutely necessary for the learner's first start. The present work shows that these changes do not entail any increase of bulk, the greater fullness of exposition being balanced by the omissions.

As the *Primer* is intended as an introduction to a scientific as well as a purely practical knowledge of Old English, it includes an exposition of some of the fundamental facts of historical grammar, such as the laws of mutation and gradation, which are certainly not necessary for the beginner, even if we admit that they have a practical value in helping to fix the forms in the memory. I have, accordingly, rigorously excluded all such details from the grammar in the present work, which is intended to be a purely practical introduction to the language.

But a practical mastery itself has different stages. The first requisite is to understand written texts, which involves only the power of recognizing grammatical forms, not of constructing them, as in the further stage of writing or speaking the language. Thus in beginning the second text in the present book (§ 14) a learner in the first stage is expected to find out for himself that *manna* is in the genitive plural, and that *cræftum* is in the dative plural, and to infer from the ending *-ne* in *hwelcne* that *cræft* is masculine. He will then be able to infer with tolerable certainty from what he has learnt in the grammar that the plural of *cræft* is *cræftas*, but this inference belongs really to the second stage: a learner in the first stage is expected only to recognize the inflection of *cræftas* when he meets it.

The first object, therefore, of a simplified grammar is to give what is necessary to enable the beginner to recognize the grammatical forms which occur in the texts he is about to read. This excludes not only mutation &c., but also part of the syntax; thus an exposition of the laws of Old English word-order would evidently be out of place in the present grammar.

The first thing is to explain the general structure of the

language—that in Old English, for instance, nouns have three genders, that the gender is partly grammatical, that nouns have four cases—and to state those general rules which admit of no exception, such as that Old English nouns in *-a* are masculine, and that compound nouns follow the gender of their last element.

Those irregular forms which are of very frequent occurrence—such as the inflections of the definite article—must, of course, be learnt by heart at once, the learner relying on their incessant repetition to fix them in his memory. Less frequent irregularities need not be included in the grammar at all, their explanation being relegated to a note. Thus in the present texts the dative *menn* does not occur till near the end (§ 230), where, accordingly, it is explained for the first time. So also with the passive *hätte* (§ 100).

In dealing with a group of irregular forms, we always have to ask ourselves the question, ‘Which is the easier for the learner, to bring these forms under general rules, or simply to let them be learnt one by one as they occur?’ Experience shows that at first it is better to err in the latter extreme. Accordingly, in dealing with the strong verbs, it will be seen that after giving a general account of their formation, and a few general rules—such as that in the preterite the second person singular always has the same vowel as the plural—I content myself with giving the typical forms of each verb in a note to the passage where it first occurs. When the learner passes on to the *Primer*, he will be able to combine these isolated inflections into a systematic scheme, with most of whose details he will be already familiar.

In some cases where there is more than one form, but without there being any great complexity and irregularity, I steer a middle course: I mention the various forms, but

without giving any rules for their use. Thus in § 16 I merely say that 'most strong neuters take -*u* in the plural, or else remain unchanged.' Here the reader will ask 'Why not give the simple rule that -*u* is used only when the preceding syllable is short?' But how about *rīcu*? And if we add a definition of 'short syllable,' and explain all the apparent or real exceptions, our brief rule—which gives all the information required for our purpose—will be considerably lengthened. And if the rest of the grammar is expanded in the same way, it will become simply a reprint of the greater part of the grammar in the *Primer*.

In the grammar I have been careful to group parallel forms together as much as possible. Thus under 'Cases' I give the inflections of nouns, the definite articles, and the personal pronouns all together, so that, for instance, the learner may make *them*, *her* stepping-stones to *ḥām*, *hire*, *ḥāre*, and afterwards to the corresponding strong adjective inflections.

The occasional paradigms are in most cases not intended to be learnt by heart, but serve only to sum up the scattered information already given.

All these principles are those which are carried out—consciously or unconsciously—by most linguists. An experienced linguist in attacking a new language begins with the shortest grammar he can find. He first takes a general bird's-eye view of the language, finds out what are its special difficulties, what is to be brought under general rules, what to learn detail by detail, what to put off till a later stage. The rash beginner who starts with a big grammar forgets two-thirds of it soon after he begins independent reading. Such a grammar as the one in the present work simply attempts to give him the really useful residue which, when once learnt, is not and cannot be forgotten.

Inflections may be recognized in two ways: by their form—as when we know that a noun is in the dative plural by its ending in *-um*; or by their function—as when we infer from a word expressing more than one person and standing in the indirect-object relation that it is a noun in the dative plural. Of these two methods of parsing—the formal and the syntactical—sometimes one is easier, sometimes the other. There is, therefore, every reason why elementary syntax should be learnt simultaneously with accidence. It seems irrational to force a beginner to recognize such a grammatical category as the subjunctive mood solely by irregular and perplexing inflections, when such a simple rule as that ‘it is always used in indirect narration’ may enable him to recognize a large number of subjunctives with mathematical certainty. In my grammar I have therefore blended the two together, which has the further advantage of giving the learner additional examples of the inflections in complete sentences.

The examples in the grammar have been carefully selected so as to prepare the learner for the texts. Those which are not sentences are generally groups of words, so as to do justice to the principle of association. It will be observed that the same principles are followed in the paradigms also. The examples under ‘Pronunciation’ have been utilized as a preparation for learning the inflections, especially the irregular ones, which offer no more difficulty than the regular ones to the learner who has not yet begun to analyze grammatically.

When an example is repeated, the learner is referred back to it. Thus when he comes to the numerals (§ 56) he finds that nearly all the inflections of *twā* are familiar to him from the examples there repeated.

In accordance with these principles of gradation and com-

parison, there is no glossary to the texts, but each new word is explained in the notes, or a reference is given to an earlier—rarely a later—explanation. Of course these references are not repeated an indefinite number of times, although I have been careful to err on the safe side, and to make every allowance for defective memories. Often the reference is not to the explanation itself, but to the last passage in which the word occurs, where a reference to the explanation itself will be found. The object of all this is, of course, to give the learner an inducement to master each page of the book thoroughly before proceeding to the next.

I have carried out the same principles with the examples in the grammar: all new words in them after § 22 are explained in the notes, no complete translations being given, so that the learner is obliged to study them with the same care as the texts themselves.

As the limited number of original Old English texts suitable for beginners was nearly exhausted in my *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, I was obliged in the *Primer* to rely mainly on Biblical extracts and Homilies. In the present book I have made new texts by free adaptation of existing texts suitable in matter but not in form. By way of introduction I have taken some passages of Bede's *Astronomy*, with some alterations and additions. My second text is the gloss to the celebrated *Colloquy of Ælfric*, normalized and put into idiomatic Old English. I have, lastly, paraphrased the first part of *Bēowulf* into simple prose—a translation is, of course, out of the question. In this very difficult task I have been more successful than I expected, although I cannot hope entirely to have escaped errors. These three texts not only form an easy and interesting introduction to the language, but have the further advantage of giving a brief but compre-

hensive view of the science, daily life, and epic and mythological traditions of our forefathers.

The learner who has worked conscientiously through this little book will have a considerable practical knowledge of the language—a knowledge which will be none the worse for being mainly unconscious and instinctive rather than systematic and analytic. A few weeks' work at the *Primer* will then systematize his knowledge and round it off, and he will proceed to the elements of historical and comparative grammar with all the more zest through not having had them crammed into him prematurely. Some may prefer to use the two books simultaneously. Others who have already gone through the *Primer* will welcome *First Steps* as a means of testing and strengthening their knowledge, and as a relief from the dryness of the texts in the former book.

HENRY SWEET.

MALVERN,
July 22, 1897.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GRAMMAR	
Pronunciation	I
Nouns	
gender	4
number	4
case	5
Adjectives	10
comparison	12
Numerals	12
Pronouns	13
Verbs	15
strong verbs	17
weak verbs	18
preterite-present verbs	19
subjunctive	19
imperative	22
anomalous verbs	22
tenses	24
Negation	25
TEXTS	
Physiography	26
The occupations of men	28
Beowulf's expedition	39
NOTES	68

FIRST STEPS IN ANGLO-SAXON

GRAMMAR

Pronunciation.

1. WHEN the stress (accent) falls on the first syllable of a word of more than one syllable, it is not marked; thus *andswaru* 'answer' has the stress on the same syllable as in Modern English. If the stress falls on any other than the first syllable, it is marked by () preceding the letter on which the stress begins; thus *be'settan* has the same stress as *besetting*. But we omit the (·) after the prefixes *be-* and *ge-*, as they never take the stress: *besettan*, *gehieran* (6) = *ge'hieran*.

Vowels.

2. The vowels are either short or long. The **short** vowels are left unmarked, the **long** vowels are marked with (ˉ).

Thus **a** has the sound of the first vowel in *aha!*, and **ā** has the sound of the second: *ān mann* 'one man', *twā handa* 'two hands'.

æ has the sound of the English vowel in *at*, **ē** having, of course, the same sound long: *æt hām* 'at home', *mære dēda* 'famous deeds'.

e has the sound of close French *é*: *fela manna* 'many men', *twēgen fēt* 'two feet'.

ē as in *men*: *twēgen menn* 'two men'.

i close, as in French *fini*: *fīf fingras* 'five fingers'.

ie has the open sound of *i* in *it*: *hīe wāeron iernende* 'they were running'.

o close, as in French *beau*: *Godes word* 'God's word', *gōd wīn* 'good wine'.

u close, as in French *sou*: *mīn sunu* 'my son'; *twā hūs* 'two houses'.

y as in French *lu*: *se cyning* 'the king', *lȳtel hūs* 'a little house'. (Observe that the indefinite article is generally omitted.)

3. There are also diphthongs, which have the stress on the first element:—

ea=*æa* (*æ* in *æt* followed by the *a* in *mann*): *heard stān* 'a hard stone', *hēah weall* 'a high wall'.

eo is pronounced as written, with two close vowels: *fēower sweord* 'four swords'.

Consonants.

4. Double consonants must be pronounced really double or long. Thus, whilst *n* in *sunu* (2) is pronounced as in *money*, the *nn* in *sēo sunne* 'the sun' is pronounced as in *pen-knife*.

5. **c** has the sound of *k*: *cēne cempa* 'a brave warrior', *lȳtel cnapa* 'a little boy'.

ċ is a *k* formed in that part of the mouth where we form the *y* in *you*: *sēo ċirīce* 'the church', *stȳċcemālum* 'piecemeal, bit by bit'.

6. **g** at the beginning of words and in the combination *ng* is pronounced as in *go*: *þæt grēne gærs* 'the green grass',

þæt langscip 'the war-ship (long ship)'. Otherwise, that is after vowels and *l*, *r*, it has the sound of German *g* in *sagen*: *twēgen dagas* 'two days', *micel burg* 'a great city', *se hālgā* 'the saint (the holy one)'.

ġ in the combination *ng* has a sound analogous to that of *ċ*, something like the *g* in *gem*: *mengan* 'mingle, mix'. Also in *cg*, which is pronounced as if written *ġġ*: *wāpnēs ecg* 'the edge of a weapon'. Also at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *ġeond middangeard* 'throughout the world', except that in unaccented syllables it had the sound of our *y*, as in *ġehieran* 'to hear'. Otherwise, that is after all vowels and all consonants except *n*, it had the sound of our *y* in *you*: *hālige englas* 'holy angels', *āwierged scucca* 'an accursed sprite (demon)'.

7. *h* at the beginning of a syllable has the same sound as now: *hē hæfþ hund* 'he has a dog'. Otherwise it has the sound of German *ch*: *nēah* 'near', *sēo sulh* 'the plough', *beorht* 'bright'. *hw*, as in *hwæt* 'what', has the sound of our *wh*. *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differ from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively in the same way as *hw* differ from *w*, *hl* having the sound of Welsh *ll*: *se hlāford* 'the lord', *hnitan* 'to collide', *hrædlice* 'quickly'.

8. *þ* may be pronounced as the 'breath' *th* in *thin* at the beginning and end of words, and after breath consonants such as *c*, *p*: *sōþ þū seggst* 'you speak the truth', *hē slæpþ* 'he sleeps'. Otherwise, that is when followed by a vowel and preceded by a vowel or a 'voice' consonant such as *r*, it had the voice sound in *then*: *on heofone and on eorþan* 'in heaven and on earth'.

9. *f* and *s* have the breath sounds *f*, *s* and the voice sounds *v*, *z* according to the same rules. Thus they have the breath sound in *se fēond* 'the enemy', *se hlāf* 'the loaf, the bread', *swā wīs* 'so wise', and when doubled, as in *lāssa* 'less';

the voice sound in *heofon* 'heaven', *se wīsa lārēow* 'the wise teacher', *hē rāesde on hine* 'he rushed on him'.

10. **r** and **w** must be pronounced clearly wherever they are written: *hēr* 'here', *þæt word* 'the word', *se wrēcca* 'the exile', *þæt trēow* 'the tree'.

Nouns.

Gender.

11. Every noun has one of three genders, which are most easily remembered by learning each noun with the definite article 'the'—masculine *se*, neuter *þæt*, feminine *sēo*. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se fæder* 'the father', *se brōþor* 'the brother', are masculine; those of female beings, such as *sēo mōdor* 'the mother', *sēo dohtor* 'the daughter', are feminine; and those of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* 'the child', are neuter. But *þæt wīf* 'the woman, wife' is also neuter.

12. By grammatical gender names of things are not only neuter—*þæt hūs* 'the house', *þæt ēage* 'the eye'—but also masculine and feminine: *se stān* (3), *se fōt* 'the foot'; *sēo hand* (2), *sēo dāed* (2). Note that all nouns ending in *-a* are masculine: *se lȳtla cnapa* (5), *se nama* 'the name', *se mōna* 'the moon'.

13. Compound nouns follow the gender of their last element, as in *se goldsmiþ* 'the goldsmith', formed from *þæt gold* 'the gold' and *se smiþ* 'the smith', *se wīfmann* 'woman' from *þæt wīf* (11) and *se mann* (2).

Number.

14. The definite article has in the plural *þā* for all genders. Nouns have a variety of endings in the plural, which depend

partly on their gender. Nouns in *-a*—which are all masculine (12)—take *-an* in the plural: *þā naman* (12), *þā lýllan cnapan*. All feminine nouns in *-e*, together with *þæt ēage* (12), have the same plural ending: *twā* (2) *cirīcan* (5), *twā ēagan*.

Nouns that take *-an* in the plural are called **weak**. All other nouns are called **strong**.

15. The commonest plural-ending of strong masculine nouns is *-as*; thus *se cyning* (2), *se ġende* 'end' have plurals *cyningas*, *ġendas*. *se dæg* has plural *dagas* (6) with vowel-change.

16. Most strong neuters take *-u* in the plural, or else remain unchanged; thus *þæt scīp* 'ship', *þæt rīce* 'kingdom, rule, sovereignty', *þæt wāpen* 'weapon' (6) have plurals *þā scīpu*, *þā rīcu*, *þā wāpnu*, while *þæt folc* 'nation', *þæt hūs* (2), *þæt wīf* (11) have plurals *þā folc*, *þā hūs*, *þā wīf*.

17. Most strong feminines take *-a* in the plural; thus *sēo dāed* (2), *sēo hand* (2), *sēo ceaster* 'city' have plurals *þā dāeda*, *þā handa*, *þā ceastra*.

18. Some plurals are formed by vowel-change: *se mann*, *þā mēnn* (2); *se fōt* (12), *þā fēt* (2); *sēo bōc* 'the book', *þā bēc*; *sēo burg* 'fortress, city', *þā byrig*. There are also other irregular plurals.

Case.

19. All the nouns hitherto given in this chapter are in the **nominative** case. We have seen that weak masculine nouns have in the nominative singular the ending *-a* (*se mōna*), weak feminines and neuters the ending *-e* (*sēo cirīce*, *þæt ēage*). Nouns ending in *-u* and *-o* are always strong, such as *se sunu* (2), *sēo duru* 'door', plurals *þā suna*, *þā dura*, *sēo ieldo* 'age, old age' (*eald* 'old'), *sēo mēniġo* 'multitude, crowd'

(*manig* 'many'). Note that these feminines in *-o* are generally indeclinable, as in the plural *þā menigo*.

The following are pronouns in the nominative: *ic* 'I', *þū* (8); *hē* (7), *hit* 'it', *hēo* 'she', plurals *wē* 'we', *gē* 'ye', *hīe* (2). Further examples: *ic eom hēr* 'I am here' | *hēo is mīn* (2) *mōdor* (11) | *hit is lȳtel* (2) *hūs* (16) | *gē wif!* (16).

20. The subject of a sentence and words agreeing with it are put in the nominative: *ic eom þæs cyninges hunta* 'I am the king's hunter'.

Nouns have three other cases, the accusative, dative, and genitive, included under the common name 'oblique'.

21. The **accusative** of the definite article is masculine *þone*, feminine *þā*, the neuter *þæt* and the plural (all genders) *þā* being the same as the nominative. Note that in all words the accusative is the same as the nominative in the neuter singular (*þæt ēage*), and in the plural (*þā cyningas*).

22. The accusative is the direct-object case, serving to show that a noun-word completes the meaning of a transitive verb.

23. Weak masculine and feminine nouns have accusative singulars in *-an* (the same as the plural nominative): *ic gehierde þone naman* (12) | *wē gesāwon þā sunnan* (4) and *þone mōnan* (12).

24. Strong masculine (as well as neuter) nouns have the accusative the same as the nominative in the singular as well as the plural: *hē grētle þone cyning*.

25. Some strong feminines have the accusative singular the same as the nominative, while others take *-e*: *ic geseah þā undæd* | *hīe gesāwon* (23) *þā ceastre* (17) *feorran*.

26. The accusatives of the pronouns given above (19) are *mē* 'me', *þē* 'thee', *hine* (9) 'him', *hit* (the same as the nom.,

21) 'it', *hīe* 'her', plurals *ūs* 'us', *eow* 'you', *hīe* 'them'. Observe that the Modern English forms *him*, *her*, *them* are historically datives (29) not accusatives. Compare further *hine* with *þone* (21), *hī-e* 'her' with *þā ceastr-e*. The following are further examples: *canst þū þisne cræft? ic cann hine | gesihst þū þā ceastre? ic hīe gesēo*.

27. The accusative is further used to express extent of space and duration of time: *ic eom (20) ealneweg gearo | hīe wunodon þær lange tid*.

28. Hence some prepositions which express extent or motion govern the accusative, such as *geond* (6) 'throughout', *ymb* 'around, about': *geond þā healle | sēo sunne (23) iernþ ymb þā eorþan*.

29. The dative of *se*, *þæt* and the plural *þā* is *þām*. Similarly the dative of *hē*, *hit* and the plural *hīe* is *him* 'him, it, them' (compare Modern English *to hi-m*, *to the-m*). Note also that the dative plural ending of nearly all nouns is *-um*. The dative of *sēo* is *þære*. Similarly the dative of *hēo* is *hire* (compare Modern English *to he-r*). The pronouns *ic*, *þū*, plurals *wē*, *gē*, have the dative the same as the accusative: *mē* 'to me', *þē* 'to thee', *ūs* 'to us', *eow* 'to you'.

30. The dative is the indirect-object case; and often corresponds to the Modern English 'to' in 'give it to him', 'similar to': *sȝle mē hafoc! hwæt sceal ic þinum gebrōþrum sȝllan? sȝle him hors!*

31. Weak nouns have dative singular in *-an*: *God sealde þām mōnan (12) leoht*.

32. Most strong nouns have *-e* in the dative singular: *slāp biþ dēape gelīcost | hē andswarode hire þus. sēo andswaru gelīcode þære cwēne | hīe sind þām cyninge getrīewe*.

33. The dative is used not only with verbs of giving to,

speaking to, and with words expressing nearness to, likeness to, being agreeable to, faithful to, and so on, but also with many other words expressing benefiting and injuring, affecting and influencing in various ways: *eallum mannum nytt | hē him on-bestæl | hē cearf him þæt hēafod of | fisceras bregdab him nettt.*

For the 'instrumental dative' see 52.

34. Many prepositions govern the dative, such as *æfter* 'after', *be* 'by, along, concerning', *for* 'for, because of', *mid* 'with', *tō* 'to': *æfter his dæge | hē ēode be þære stræte | wacian for þeofum | se cyning sæt mid his ealdormannum | hē cwæþ tō þām cyninge.*

35. Some prepositions govern both the dative and accusative, such as *on* 'in, on' (8, 9), *ofer* 'over', *under* 'under'. When motion or extension is implied they generally take the accusative (28): *se mangere āstāg on his scip | þā bēamas hangiaþ ofer þone mere.* With the dative they generally express rest: *se fiscere (33) is ūte on þære sē (46) on ānum bāte.*

36. The **genitive** corresponds sometimes to 's (*man's*), sometimes to *of* (*of the man*).

37. The genitive of *se* and *þæt* is *þæs* (20). Similarly the genitive of *hē* and *hit* 'it' is *his*. The genitive of *sēo* is *þære*—the same as the dative. Similarly the genitive of *hēo* 'she' is *hire*. The genitive of the plural *þā* is *þāra*. Similarly the genitive of *hīe* 'they' is *hira*. The pronouns *ic*, *þū*, plural *wē*, *gē*, have genitives *mīn* 'of me', *þīn* 'of thee', *ūre* 'of us', *ēower* 'of you'. The genitives of pronouns are used also as possessives: *hīe sind (32) hira hlāforde (7) getriewe (32).* The following are examples of their use as genitives: *ēower nān | hē ofslōg hira þritig.*

38. Weak nouns have genitive singular *-an*—the same as

the other oblique cases—and genitive plural *-ena*: *þæs mōnan leoht* (31) and *þāra steorrena* | *þære sunnan* (23) *hæte*.

39. Strong masculine and neuter nouns have genitive singular in *-es*, plural in *-a*: *þæs cyninges heall* (28) | *þæt hūs is ealra* (33) *hūsa bēst*.

40. Strong feminines have genitive singular *-e*—the same as the dative—and generally genitive plural *-a*: *þære healle duru* | *ealra* (39) *dæda* (17) *mærost*.

41. The genitive is used instead of the accusative with verbs expressing thinking of, being mindful of, remembering, and other mental states, and various emotions: *hē gemunde þāra worda þe hē ær spræc* | *yfeles wēnan* | *hīe fægnodon þæs gebēorscipes*.

42. Also with some verbs of having possession or enjoyment of, striving for: *sweordes onfōn* | *mētes brūcan* | *þā fiend his ehton*.

43. Some of these verbs govern a genitive of the thing and an accusative of the person, especially those which express asking: *hīe hine friþes bædon*.

44. Some of them have a dative of the person, especially those expressing granting or denying: *hē him friþes gefiþode* | *hē þancode hire þæs*.

45. The following table will show the chief noun-inflections:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>se dæg</i>	<i>þæt hūs, scip</i>	<i>sēo ceaster, dæd</i>
Acc.	<i>þone dæg</i>	<i>þæt hūs</i>	<i>þā ceastre, dæd</i>
Dat.	<i>þæm dæge</i>	<i>þæm hūse</i>	<i>þære ceastre</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs dæges</i>	<i>þæs hūses</i>	<i>þære ceastre</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>þā dagas</i>	<i>þā hūs, scipu</i>	<i>þā ceastra</i>
Dat.	<i>þæm dagum</i>	<i>þæm hūsum</i>	<i>þæm ceastrum</i>
Gen.	<i>þāra daga</i>	<i>þāra hūsa</i>	<i>þāra ceastra</i>

Sing. Nom.	<i>se wita</i>	<i>þæt ēage</i>	<i>sēo cirice</i>
Acc.	<i>þone witan</i>	<i>þæt ēage</i>	<i>þā cirican</i>
Dat.	<i>þām witan</i>	<i>þām ēagan</i>	<i>þære cirican</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs witan</i>	<i>þæs ēagan</i>	<i>þære cirican</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>þā witan</i>	<i>þā ēagan</i>	<i>þā cirican</i>
Dat.	<i>þām witum</i>	<i>þām ēagum</i>	<i>þām ciricum</i>
Gen.	<i>þāra witenā</i>	<i>þāra ēagena</i>	<i>þāra ciricena</i>

46. Nouns ending in a long vowel or diphthong contract their inflections. Thus *sēo sē* (35) has *sē* in the oblique cases of the singular: *þære sē strand*. So also *sēo ēa* 'river' has dative plural *ēam*. The weak noun *gefēa* 'joy' has *gefēan* in the oblique singular cases: *mid* (34) *gefēan*.

47. The body of the word undergoes various changes in inflection. Thus *se feorh* 'life' has genitive *fēores*. In such a word as *þæt feoh* 'money' these changes necessarily result in contraction of the inflection (46): genitive *þæs fēos*, dative *þām fēo*: *hē mē þæs fēos getipode* (44).

Adjectives.

48. Adjectives have two kinds of inflection, strong and weak.

The **weak** inflections of adjectives are the same as those of weak nouns, except in the genitive plural, which has the strong adjective form.

Adjectives take weak inflections when preceded by the definite article or other defining words such as 'this':—

		Sing.	
Nom.	<i>se gōda wita</i>	<i>þæt gōde wif</i>	<i>sēo gōde dæd</i>
Acc.	<i>þone gōdan witan</i>	<i>þæt gōde wif</i>	<i>þā gōdan dæd</i>
Dat.	<i>þām gōdan witan</i>	<i>þām gōdan wife</i>	<i>þære gōdan dæde</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs gōdan witan</i>	<i>þæs gōdan wifes</i>	<i>þære gōdan dæde</i>

Plur.

Nom.	<i>þā gōdan witan</i>	<i>þā gōdan wīf</i>	<i>þā gōdan dāda</i>
Dat.	<i>þāem gōdum witum</i>	<i>þāem gōdum wīfum</i>	<i>þāem gōdum dāedum</i>
Gen.	<i>þāra gōdra witenā</i>	<i>þāra gōdra wīfa</i>	<i>þāra gōdra dāda</i>

49. Otherwise adjectives have **strong** inflections, resembling partly those of strong nouns, but more generally those of the personal pronouns :—

Sing. Nom.	<i>gōd cræft</i>	<i>gōd cild</i>	<i>gōd cwēn</i>
Acc.	<i>gōdne cræft</i>	<i>gōd cild</i>	<i>gōde cwēne</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdum cræfte</i>	<i>gōdum cilde</i>	<i>gōdre cwēne</i>
Gen.	<i>gōdes cræftes</i>	<i>gōdes cildes</i>	<i>gōdre cwēne</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>gōde cræftas</i>	<i>gōd cild</i>	<i>gōde cwēna</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdum cræftum</i>	<i>gōdum cildum</i>	<i>gōdum cwēnum</i>
Gen.	<i>gōdra cræfta</i>	<i>gōdra cilda</i>	<i>gōdra cwēna</i>

50. Some take *-u* in the feminine singular nominative and neuter plural :—

Sing. Nom.	<i>sum cræft</i>	<i>sum cild</i>	<i>sumu cwēn</i>
Acc.	<i>sumne cræft</i>	<i>sum cild</i>	<i>sume cwēne</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>sume cræftas</i>	<i>sumu cild</i>	<i>sume cwēna</i>

51. The following are examples of the strong inflections of adjectives : *geond* (28) *ealne* (33) *middangeard* | *hē hæfþ* (7) *micel* (6) *mōd* | *hē wunode þær lange tid* | *gōdum* (2) *cyninge gedafenap þæt hē sīe cystig* | *on ānre dīegelre stōwe* | *mē is gōdes wāpnas* (16) *þearf* | *þrēo pund gōdre buteran* | *se hunta* (20) *hæfþ swifte hundas* | *eall þā scīpu wæron nīwu* | *eallum mannum cūþ* | *ealra witenā gemōt*.

52. Strong adjectives have an **instrumental** case, but only in the masculine and neuter singular; it has the same form as the dative of nouns, that is *-e*. In the feminine and plural the dative—instrumental dative—is used instead, the dative *-um* being used instrumentally instead of *-e* in the masculine and neuter singular also. The instrumental and instrumental dative are used to express the instrument and manner of an action, and time when: *sprec mildum wordum!* | *þā munucas gāþ tō* (34) *cirican ælce dæge*. The instrumental is often used with the preposition *mid* (34): *mid micle* (51) *nīþe*.

Comparison.

53. The **comparative** is formed by adding *-ra*, and always has weak inflection. Thus from *lēof* 'dear, beloved, pleasant' is formed the comparative masculine *lēofra* 'more dear', neuter and feminine *lēofre*, plural *lēofran*: *þæt* (44) *is mē lēofre*.

54. The **superlative** is formed by adding *-ost*, and is inflected strong or weak in the same way as the positive: *hē is mē ealra manna lēofost* | *se lēofosta mann*.

55. Some adjectives have vowel-change in comparison, in which case the superlative ends in *-est*, as in *eald* 'old', *ieldra*, *ieldest* | *lang* (27), *lēngra*, *lēngest*.

Numerals.

56. The first two are inflected thus:—

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Nom.	<i>twēgen</i>	<i>twā</i>	<i>twā</i>	<i>þrie</i>	<i>þreo</i>	<i>þreo</i>
Dat.	<i>twāem</i>			<i>þrim</i>		
Gen.	<i>twēgra</i>			<i>þreora</i>		

Examples: *twēgen mēnn* (2), *twā hūs* (2), *twā handa* (2), *mid twāem handum* | *þrīe mēnn*, *þrēo pund* (51), *þrēora suna* (19) *fæder* (11).

57. The others up to twenty are not inflected. The ty-numerals are sometimes uninflected, sometimes inflected like adjectives: *þrītigra* (37) *manna mægen*. When uninflected, the ty-numerals are regarded as nouns, and govern the genitive, not only in a partitive sense, as in *hē ofslōg hira þrītig*, but in other constructions: *se cyning hēold þæt rīce* (16) *fīftig wintra*. *þæt hund* 'hundred' and *þæt þūsend* 'thousand' are nouns: *þūsend cēnra cēmpena*.

Pronouns.

58. The following are the inflections of the personal pronouns:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>ic</i> 'I'	<i>þū</i> 'thou'
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>
Dat.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>
Gen.	<i>mīn</i>	<i>þīn</i>
Dual. Nom.	<i>wit</i> 'we two'	<i>git</i> 'ye two'
Acc.	<i>unc</i>	<i>inc</i>
Dat.	<i>unc</i>	<i>inc</i>
Gen.	<i>uncer</i>	<i>incer</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>wē</i> 'we (three)'	<i>gē</i> 'ye (three)'
Acc.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>
Dat.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>
Gen.	<i>ūre</i>	<i>ēower</i>

Examples of the dual: *se lārēow cwæþ* (34) *tō þāem twāem gebrōþrum* (30) 'hwæt wille git þæt ic inc (dat.) dō?' *þā twēgen gebrōþru andswarodon* (32) 'wit willaþ þæt þū unc lāre.'

59. In addition to the pronouns of the third person, the definite article is used also in the sense of 'this one, he, she' etc., *se* becoming *sē* :—

Sing. Nom.	<i>hē, sē</i>	<i>hit, þæt</i>	<i>hēo, sēo</i>
Acc.	<i>hine, þone</i>	<i>hit, þæt</i>	<i>hīe, þā</i>
Dat.	<i>him, þāem</i>	<i>him, þāem</i>	<i>hire, þāere</i>
Gen.	<i>his, þæs</i>	<i>his, þæs</i>	<i>hire, þāere</i>
Plur. Nom.		<i>hīe, þā</i>	
Dat.		<i>him, þāem</i>	
Gen.		<i>hira, þāra</i>	

Examples of *sē*: *ān* (35) *cyning wæs on* (35) *Denum, sē wæs hāten Hrōþgar* | *ic āscode hine be þāem*. The *sē* in the first example may be translated 'who'.

60. The possessive pronouns *mīn* (2), *þīn* (30), *uncer*, *incer*, *ūre*, *ēower*, which are the genitives of the personal pronouns, are inflected as strong adjectives: *mid mīnum handum* | *wē sind ūrum hlāforde getriewe* (37) | *on ēowerre ceastre*. The genitives of the third person, *his*, *hire*, *hira*, are used as indeclinable possessives, as in *hīe sind on hira āgnum hūse* compared with *wē sind on ūrum āgnum hūse*.

61. The interrogative pronoun *hwā* 'who' has inflections similar to those of *se* :—

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Nom.	<i>hwā</i>	<i>hwæt</i>	<i>hwā</i>
Acc.	<i>hwone</i>	<i>hwæt</i>	<i>hwone</i>
Dat.		<i>hwāem</i>	
Gen.		<i>hwæs</i>	

62. The demonstrative *þes* 'this' also has inflections resembling those of *se* :—

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sing. Nom.	<i>þes</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þēos</i>
Acc.	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Dat.	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Gen.	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>þās</i>		
Dat.	<i>þissum</i>		
Gen.	<i>þissa</i>		

Examples : *þes ealda* (55, 48) *mann* | *hwanon cōmon gē hider on þis land?* | *þēos eorþe is swīþe brād* | *sēo sunne iernþ* (28) *ymb þās eorþan* | *on niht sēo sunne is under* (35) *þisse eorþan* | *eall þās þing*.

63. The **relative** pronoun is the indeclinable *þe* : *þā þing þe ic dyde*. It is often combined with *sē* to form the inflected relative *sē-þe* : *hū mæg sē* (59) *bēon gesælig sē-þe on þām gesælpum þurh wunian ne mōt?*

Verbs.

64. The **infinitive** of verbs ends in *-an*, which, like other inflections (46), is shortened to *-n* after a vowel, as in *gān* 'to go' compared with *cuman* 'to come' : *ic geseah* (25) *þā scīpu tō lande* (62) *cuman* | *hwider wilt þū gān?*

65. From the infinitive is formed the **supine** *tō cumanne*, *tō gānne*, in which the infinitive is put into the dative after the preposition *tō* (34). It is used to express necessity and purpose, and to define : *þā þing þe* (63) *tō dōnne* (58) *sind* (60) | *hīe cōmon þæt land tō scēawianne* | *fæger on tō lōcianne*.

66. The **present participle** ends in *-ende*, *-nde*, as in *iernende* (2), *dōnde* 'doing' : *on horsum* (30) *rīdende*. When

present participles are made into nouns, they drop the final *e*, as in *se fēond* (42) 'enemy', literally 'hating'.

67. The **preterite participle** generally takes the prefix *ġe-*, unless the verb already has some such prefix. It is formed in two ways. In 'strong' verbs it ends in *-en*, *-n*. Thus the strong verbs *cuman*, *becuman* 'come', *gān* have preterite participles *cumen*, *becumen*, *ġegān* (compare Modern English *go*, *go-ne*). In 'weak' verbs it ends in *-d*, *-t*. Thus the weak verb *ġehīeran* (23) has preterite participle *ġehīered*.

68. The finite verb has three moods, indicative, subjunctive, and imperative—of which we are at present concerned only with the first,—and two tenses, present and preterite, together with two numbers, singular and plural, and three persons.

69. In the present (indicative) the first person ends in *-(e)*: *ic cume*, *ic ġehīere*, *ic gā*; the second in *-st*: *þū ġehīerst* 'thou hearest'; and the third in *-þ*: *hē ġehīerþ* 'he heareth'. The plural ends in *-(a)þ*: *wē ġehīeraþ*, *ġē cumaþ*, *hīe gāþ*.

70. The *þ* of the third singular is changed to *t* or lost after some consonants, as in *hē forġiet-t* from *forġietan* 'forget'. After some consonants it modifies the preceding consonant, and is sometimes dropped itself, as in *hē went* from *wendan* 'turn, go', *hē fēlt* from *fēdan* 'feed', *hē sett* from *settan* 'set'. The *-st* of the second person often causes similar changes in preceding consonants, as in *þū fēlst* 'thou feedest'.

71. Double consonants are always simplified before *-st* and *-þ*, *cg* (= *ġġ* 6) being made into *ġ*, as in *hē ġefylþ* from *ġefyllan* 'fill', *þū sġgst* from *sġcgan* 'say'.

72. In the preterite the first and third person are always the same—*ic ġehīerde*, *hē ġehīerde*—and the plural ends in *-on* in all three persons: *wē ġehīerdon*, *hīe ġehīerdon*.

Strong Verbs.

73. Strong verbs in addition to the above-described consonant-changes often modify their vowels before *-st* and *-þ*, as in *hwæt itst þū?* *hē itt* from *etan* 'eat', *hē cymbþ* from *cuman*, *hē gæþ* from *gān*.

74. The preterite of strong verbs is formed, not by adding anything, but by various vowel-changes: *ic cume* 'I come', *ic cōm* 'I came'; *ic binde* 'I bind', *ic band* 'I bound'; *ic cweþe* (34), *ic cwæþ*; *ic ārise* 'I arise', *ic ārās* 'I arose'; *ic bebēode* 'I command', *ic bebēad*.

75. The preterite plural sometimes has the same vowel as the singular: *hē cōm*, *hīe cōmon*; *hē hēold*, *hīe hēoldon* from *healdan* (57). But generally the plural has a different vowel: *hē band*, *hīe bundon*; *hē ārās*, *hīe ārison*; *hē bebēad*, *hīe bebudon*. Sometimes there is consonant-change as well: *hē cwæþ*, *hīe cwædon*; *hē hrēas*, *hīe hruron* from *hrēosan* 'fall'.

76. The second person singular of the preterite always has the same vowel and consonant as the preterite plural, from which it can be formed by changing *-on* into *-e*: *hē wæs* 'he was', *hīe wæron* 'they were', *þū wære* 'thou wer-t'. So also *hē spræc*, *þū spræce*, *hīe spræcon* from *sprecan* (41).

77. The following are the inflections of the very frequent strong verb *weorþan* 'become', including the subjunctive (85):—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. Sing.	1. <i>ic weorþe</i>	<i>þæt ic weorþe</i>
	2. <i>þū wierst</i>	<i>þæt þū weorþe</i>
	3. <i>hē wierþ</i>	<i>þæt hē weorþe</i>
Plur.	<i>hīe weorþaþ</i>	<i>þæt hīe weorþen</i>

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pret. Sing.	1. <i>ic wearþ</i>	<i>þæt ic wurde</i>
	2. <i>þū wurde</i>	<i>þæt þū wurde</i>
	3. <i>hē wearþ</i>	<i>þæt hē wurde</i>
Plur.	<i>hīe wurdon</i>	<i>þæt hīe wurden</i>

The preterite participle is *geworden*.

Weak Verbs.

78. In weak verbs the second person singular of the preterite is formed by adding *-st*, as in *gehierdest þū?*

79. Some weak verbs have infinitive *-an*, some *-ian*. The latter are inflected in two different ways:—

Pres. Sing.	1. <i>ic fērige</i> ‘carry’	<i>ic wunige</i> ‘dwell’
	2. <i>þū fērest</i>	<i>þū wunast</i>
	3. <i>hē fēreþ</i>	<i>hē wunaþ</i>
Plur.	<i>hīe fēriap</i>	<i>hīe wuniap</i>
Pret. Sing.	1. <i>ic fērede</i>	<i>ic wunode</i>
	2. <i>þū fēredest</i>	<i>þū wunodest</i>
	3. <i>hē fērede</i>	<i>hē wunode</i>
Plur.	<i>hīe fēredon</i>	<i>hīe wunodon</i>
Partic. Pres.	<i>fēriende</i>	<i>wuniende</i>
Pret.	<i>gefēred</i>	<i>gewunod</i>
Infin.	<i>fērian</i>	<i>wunian</i>
Gerund.	<i>tō fērianne</i>	<i>tō wunianne</i>

80. Those with infinitive *-an* are inflected thus:—

	PRESENT.	PRETERITE.
Sing.	1. <i>ic gehiere</i>	<i>ic gehierde</i>
	2. <i>þū gehierst</i>	<i>þū gehierdest</i>
	3. <i>hē gehierþ</i>	<i>hē gehierde</i>
Plur.	<i>hīe gehierap</i>	<i>hīe gehierdon</i>
Partic.	<i>gehierende</i>	<i>gehiered</i>

81. Some weak verbs omit the *e* in the preterite participle, as in *ġelādd* from *lādan* 'lead, bring, carry', the *d* itself being lost in such participles as *ā'sēnd* (67) from *ā'sēndan* 'send'.

82. After some consonants the *-de* of the preterite is changed to *-te*, generally with loss or change of the preceding consonant, as in *sette* from *settān* 'set', *tāhte* from *tācian* 'show'. The preterite participle has the same changes: *ġesett*, *ġelāht*.

83. Some of these verbs have vowel-change in the preterite and preterite participle, as in *sægde* from *sēcgan* (71), *sealde* from *sēllan* (30, 31), *worhte* from *wyrčan* 'work, make, do', *sohte* from *sēcan* 'seek', *þohte* from *þencan* 'think', preterite participles *ġesægd*, *ġeseald*, *ġeworht*, *ġesoht*, *ġeþoht*.

Preterite-Present Verbs.

84. These have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed, generally with considerable irregularities. Thus *wāt* 'I know, he knows' has plural *wē witon* like *ā'rās*, *ā'rison* (75), preterite *wiste*, plural *wiston*, the infinitive being *witan*. The second person singular present generally ends in *-t* or *-st*: *þū wāst*, *þū canst* 'thou knowest' from *cann* 'knows', plural *hīe cunnon*, preterite *hē cūþe*. Most of them have no infinitive, and they are often otherwise defective.

Subjunctive.

85. The subjunctive mood (compare 77) makes no distinction of persons. In the present singular it has the ending of the first person of the indicative, which is of course dropped after a vowel: *þæt ic cume* 'that I may come', *þæt þū gā* (indic. *þū gāest* 73), *þæt hē ġehiere*. The plural ending in the present is *-(e)n*: *þæt wē cumen*, *þæt wē gān*.

The subjunctive present of the verb 'be' is *sīe* (51), plural *sīen*.

86. The preterite subjunctive is formed from the preterite indicative in the same way: *þæt ic gehīerde, þæt þū gehīerde* (indic. *gehīerdest*), *þæt hē gehīerde, þæt wē gehīerden*. In strong verbs the preterite subjunctive has the form of the second person of the indicative: *þæt ic wære, þæt þū wære, þæt hē wære*; plural *þæt wē wāren*. So also *bindan* (74) has subjunctive preterite *bunde*, plural *bunden*. In the preterite-present verbs the subjunctive present has the form of a strong subjunctive preterite: *þæt ic wite, þæt wē witen, þæt hē cunne*.

87. The subjunctive states something not as a fact, but merely as something thought of.

88. In independent sentences it expresses what is wished or commanded: *gehealde ēow se ælmihtiga!*

Otherwise it is used chiefly in dependent sentences.

89. Thus it is used in indirect narration to show that the speaker is stating something merely as an idea suggested to him by some one else: *hīe cwædon* (75) *þæt hē wære gōd cyning*. If the truth of the statement is so self-evident that it could be expressed by direct narration without any change of meaning, then the indicative may be used, as in *nū wē willaþ* (58) *sęcgan* (83) *þæt wē fūse sind* (65) *ūrne eard tō sēcanne*, which means exactly the same as *nū wē sind fūse . . .*, so that the subjunctive would here be too emphatic: *þæt wē fūse sīen* would imply that the speakers wished to say that their statement was false.

90. So also in indirect question and similar constructions: *hē āscode* (59) *hwæt hīe wāren* | *hīe ne mihton āþencan hū* (63) *hīe hira fēondum* (66) *wiþstandan mihten*.

91. In the following examples the subjunctive evidently expresses something as an idea, not as an accomplished fact:

hē bæd hine þæt hē him tō fultume cōme | þā mēnn belifon þær (27) *bæftan þæt hīe þæt scīp hēolden* (88) | *cyninge gedafenap þæt hē sīe cystig* (51) | *hē ūþe him (them) þæt hīe mōsten inn cuman | micel pleoh biþ* (32) *þæt man hwæl gefō*. In *swā hwelc swā þū sīe, begā þīnne cræft* (26)! the subjunctive gives the meaning of indefiniteness, implying 'I do not know who you are'.

92. In some cases the subjunctive implies that the statement is not merely hypothetical, but unreal or impossible, as in hypothetical comparison; thus *hē rīcsode swelce hē cyning wære* implies *hē næs nā cyning*.

93. So also in clauses of rejected condition, where the unreality is further shown by putting the verb in the preterite, as in *gif þū swā unforht wære swā þū self seggst*, which implies *neart þū swā unforht swā þū self seggst*.

94. Hence the indicative is often used in clauses of 'open condition', to show that the condition is not rejected, although we should otherwise expect the subjunctive: *ic þē selle hafoc, gif þū mē selst hund* (30).

95. There is a tendency to use the subjunctive in clauses dependent on a negative sentence, as in *neom ic swā spēdig þæt ic mæge* (90) *mē* (33) *wīn bycgan*, because the statement *ic mæg mē wīn bycgan* is false. Without the negation the indicative would be used: *ic eom swā spēdig þæt ic mæg mē wīn bycgan*. So also after 'than', as in *þū spricst* (41, 73) *dēoplicor þonne ūre ieldo* (19) *āberan mæge*, because the statement *ūre ieldo hit āberan mæg* is false.

96. The subjunctive sometimes used illogically in statements of facts.

97. It is so used after such conjunctions as *ær* 'before', *op-þæt* 'until': *Bēowulf spræc* (76) *gielpword ær hē on bēdd stige*. Here Beowulf's going to bed, though a fact, is

expressed with the subjunctive because at the time indicated by the principal clause it was not yet an accomplished fact.

98. Also with *þēah*, *þēah-þe* 'although': *þēah-þe hit wundorlic þynce, niht* (62) *nis nān-þing būtan þære eorþan sceado*. Here the statement of the fact that it seems wonderful is put in the subjunctive to show that what is referred to ought not to seem wonderful because it is true.

Imperative.

99. The imperative singular of verbs with infinitive *-(a)n* can generally be formed by throwing off the infinitive ending, as in *heald!*, *sēc!*, *bēo!* from *healdan* 'hold', *sēcan* 'seek', *bēon* 'be'. In those with infinitive *-ian* it can be formed by throwing off the *þ* of the third singular, as in *fēre!* 'carry!' from *fērian*, *hē fēreþ*, *ne sorga þū!* 'do not grieve!' from *sorgian*, *hē sorgaþ*.

100. But several verbs in *-an* preceded by double consonants have imperative in *-e* preceded by a single consonant, as in *sēle!* from *sellan*, *sēge* from *sēcgan*. So also some otherwise strong verbs, such as *sittan* 'sit', preterite *sæt*, imperative *site!*

101. The imperative plural is the same as the indicative present: *healdað*, *bēoþ*, *fēriað*, *wuniað*, *sellaþ!*

Anomalous Verbs.

102. The following are the forms of the verb 'to be':—

	INDIC.	SUBJ.
Pres. Sing.	1. <i>eom</i> ; <i>bēo</i>	<i>sīe</i> ; <i>bēo</i>
	2. <i>eart</i> ; <i>bist</i>	<i>sīe</i> ; <i>bēo</i>
	3. <i>is</i> ; <i>biþ</i>	<i>sīe</i> ; <i>bēo</i>
Plur.	<i>sind</i> ; <i>bēoþ</i>	<i>sīen</i> ; <i>bēon</i>

	INDIC.	SUBJ.
Pret. Sing.	1. <i>wæs</i>	<i>wære</i>
	2. <i>wære</i>	<i>wære</i>
	3. <i>wæs</i>	<i>wære</i>
Plur.	<i>wæron</i>	<i>wæren</i>
Imper.	<i>wes, wesap; bēo, bēop!</i>	
Infinitive.	<i>wesan, bēon.</i>	

103. The following are the chief forms of *dōn* 'do' and *gān* 'go', both of which have weak preterites:—

Indic. Pres. Sing.	<i>ic dō, hē dēþ</i>	<i>ic gā, hē gæþ</i>
Plur.	<i>dōþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
Pres.	<i>dyde</i>	<i>ēode</i>
Subj. Pres. Sing.	<i>dō</i>	<i>gā</i>
Plur.	<i>dōn</i>	<i>gān</i>
Pret.	<i>dyde</i>	<i>ēode</i>
Imper.	<i>dō, dōþ</i>	<i>gā, gāþ</i>
Participle.	<i>dōnde, gedōn</i>	<i>gānde, gegān</i>

104. The weak verb *habban* 'have' shows some irregularities:—

Indic. Pres. Sing.	<i>ic hæbbe, þū hæfst, hē hæfþ</i>
Plur.	<i>habbaþ</i>
Pret.	<i>hæfde</i>
Subj. Pres.	<i>hæbbe</i>
Pret.	<i>hæfde</i>
Imper.	<i>hafa, habbaþ</i>

105. The verb *willan* 'will' resembles the preterite-present verbs, and shows a mixture of subjunctive forms in the present indicative:—

	INDIC.	SUBJ.
Pres. Sing.	1. <i>ic wile</i>	<i>wile</i>
	2. <i>þū wilt</i>	<i>wile</i>
	3. <i>hē wile</i>	<i>wile</i>
Plur.	<i>willað</i>	<i>willen</i>
Pret.	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wolde</i>

Tenses and Periphrastic Forms.

106. The future is often expressed by the present, as in *ic ēow wīsigē* 'I will show you the way', sometimes by 'will' and 'shall' as in Modern English. Of the two verbs 'to be' *bēon* is often used to express futurity, as in *ic bēo sōna gearo* (27) compared with *ic eom gearo*, or else continuity or repetition, as in *slāp biþ dēape gēlicost* (32).

107. The preterite has also the meaning of our perfect and pluperfect, which are however also expressed by periphrastic forms as in Modern English: *hīe habbaþ hine ofslægen* 'they have killed him', *hīe hæfdon hine ofslægen* 'they had killed him'. With intransitive verbs these tenses are generally formed with 'be', and the participle is then inflected so as to agree with the subject: *wē sind cumene*, *hīe wæron cumene*.

108. The passive is sometimes formed with 'be', as in Modern English, in which case it generally implies a condition or state rather than an action, as in *þā wyrhtan wæron gesamnode*. When an action is implied *weorþan* (77) is used: *sēo wund ne wierþ* (106) *nāfre gehæled* | *micel demm wearþ gedōn* | *manige menn wurdon ofslægene fram þām sēmannum*. In the passive the participle agrees in gender and number with the subject.

Negation.

109. The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its vowel in many combinations, such as *n-ān* 'none', *n-āfre* 108, *neom* (95) 'am not', *neart* (93) 'art not', *nis* (98) 'is not', often with contractions and changes, as in *hē nās* 'was not', *hīe nāron* 'were not', *iċ nyle* 'I will not', *hē nolde* 'would not', *hē nyste* 'knew not' compared with *wæs*, *wāron*, *wile*, *wolde*, *wiste*.

110. *ne* is prefixed to the finite verb in a sentence and to all the other words in the sentence which admit of the contracted forms: *nān mann nyste nān þing | sēo wund ne wearþ nāfre gehāled* (108). If there are no such words in the sentence, the *ne* is often strengthened by some such negative word as *nā* (92) 'not', *nāht* 'nothing, not': *þæt hūs ne fēoll nā*.

TEXTS



Be þissum middangearde.

Be þære sunnan.

1. Sēo sunne gæþ betwēonan heofone and eorþan : on dæg bufan eorþan, and on niht under þisse eorþan. Æfre hēo biþ iernende ymb þās eorþan, and ealswā leohte scīnþ under þære eorþan on niht swā-swā hēo on dæg dēþ bufan ūrum hēafdum.

2. On þā healfe þe hēo scīnþ, þær biþ dæg ; and on þā healfe þe hēo ne scīnþ, þær biþ niht.

3. Wē hātaþ āne dæg fram sunnan ūpgange oþ æfen. Fram þære sunnan ūpgange oþ-þæt hēo eft becume þær hēo ær ūp-stāg—on þæm fæce sind ġetealde fēower and twentiġ tīda.

4. Sēo sunne is swīpe miçel : ealswā brād hēo is, þæs þe bēc secgap, swā eall eorþan ymbhwyrft. Ac hēo þyncþ ūs swīpe lýtlu, forþæmþe hēo is swīpe feorr fram ūrum ġesihþum.

5. Se mōna and ealle steorran onfōþ leoht of þære miçlan sunnan.

Be þære nihte.

6. Niht is ġesett mannum tō reſte on þissum middan-ġearde. Þeah-þe hit wundorliç þynçe, nis niht nān-þing būtan þære eorþan sçeado betwēonan þære sunnan and mancynne.

Be þāem mōnan.

7. Dæghwæmlice þæs mōnan leoht biþ weaxende and waniende. Simle hē went his hrycg tō þære sunnan.

Be þāem gēare.

8. On þāem gēare sind getealde twelf mōnþas, and twā and fiftig wucena, þreo hund daga and fif and siextig daga, and þær-tō·ēacan siex tīda.

Be regne.

9. Regnas cymþ of þære lyfte. Sēo lyft ā·tīehþ þone wætan of ealre eorþan and of þære sǣ and gēgaderað tō scūrum; and þonne hēo mǣre ā·beran ne mæg, þonne fielp hit of·dūne.

10. Hagol cymþ of þāem regndropum, þonne hīe bēoþ gefrorene uppe on þære lyfte, and swā sōna feallaþ, swā-swā sum scop be him gieddode:

Hagol biþ ·hwītost corna; hwierfþ hit of ·heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit ·windes scūras; wierþ hit tō ·wætere sippan.

Be þære lyfte.

11. Þeos lyft þe wē on libbaþ is ān þāra fēower gesceafta. Nis nān þing þe næbbe þā fēower gesceafta him mid: þæt is lyft, and fȳr, and eorþe, and wæter.

12. Lyft is swīpe þynne. Sēo ofer·gæþ ealne middangeard, and ūp·āstīgþ oþ þone mōnan. On þære flēogaþ fuglas swā-swā fiscas swimmaþ on wætere. Ne mihte hira nān flēogan, nǣre sēo lyft þe hīe bierþ. Sēo lyft ā·bierþ eall wolcnu and ealle stormas.

13. Sēo lyft, þonne hēo ā·styred is, biþ wind.

Be manna cræftum.

14. Hwelcne cræft canst þū?

Ic eom munuc.

15. Hwæt cunnon þās þīne gefēran?

Sume sind ierþlingas, sume scēaphierdas, sume hrīperhierdas, sume huntan, sume fisceras, sume fugleras, sume cīepemenn, sume scōwyrhtan, sume sealteras, sume bæceras.

Se ierþling.

16. Hwæt seġst þū, ierþling? Hū begæst þū þīnne cræft?

Lā lēof, þearle ic swince! Ælce dæge ic sceal on dægred ūt-gān. Þonne sceal ic þā oxan tō felda drīfan and tō þære sylh geocian. Nis nān winter swā stearc þæt ic dyrre æt hām lūtian: ne dearr ic for mīnes hlāfordes ege. Ac þonne ic þā oxan gegeocod hæbbe, and þæt scear and þone culter on þære sylh gefæstnod hæbbe, þonne sceal ic fulne æcer erian oþþe mære.

17. Hæfst þū ænigne gefēran?

Giese, ic hæbbe cnapan: sē sceal þā oxan mid gāde þien. Sē is nū hās for ciele and hrēame.

18. Hwæt mære dēst þū? Hæfst þū gīet mære tō dōnne?

Giese lēof, micel ic hæbbe tō dōnne! Ic sceal þāra oxena binne mid hiege āfyllan, and hīe wæterian, and hira steall feormian.

19. Ealā, þæt is micel gedeorf!

Giese lēof, hit is micel gedeorf, forþæmpe ic neom frēo.

Se scēaphierde.

20. Hwæt seġst þū, scēaphierde? Hæfst þū ænig gedeorf?

Giese lēof, ic hæbbe micel gedeorf! On ærnemergēn ic drīfe mīn scēap tō lāswe. Siþþan stande ic ofer hīe mid hundum, þȳ·lāsþe wulfas hīe for·swelgen. Þonne on æfen ic lāde hīe on·ġēan tō hira locum. Ic hīe mēlce tuwa on dæge. Ic macige buteran and cīese. And ic eom mīnum hlāforde ġetrīewe.

Se hrīperhierde.

21. Ēalā hrīperhierde, hwæt dēst þū?

Lā lēof, ic swince þearle! Þonne se ierþling þā oxan on·ġeocaþ, þonne lāde ic hīe tō lāswe; and ealle niht ic stande ofer hīe, waciende for þēofum; and þæs on morgenne ic hīe betāce eft þām ierþlinge, wel ġefylde and ġewæterode.

Se hunta.

22. Is þes mann ān of þīnum ġefērum?

Giese.

23. Canst þū ænig þing?

Anne cræft ic cann.

24. Hwelcne cræft canst þū?

Ic eom hunta.

25. Hwæs hunta eart þū?

Ic eom þæs cyninges hunta.

26. Hū begæst þū þīnne cræft?

Ic bregde mē neġt, and ā·sette hīe on ġehæpre stōwe. Þonne tyhte ic mīne hundas þæt hīe þāra wildēora ehten, oþ·þæt hīe on unġearwe on þā neġt becumen. Þonne hīe þus ġelæht sind, þonne cume ic tō, and hīe on þām neġtum of·slēa.

27. Ne canst þū būtan neṭtum huntian?

Ġiese, ic cann būtan neṭtum huntian.

28. Hū?

Ic fō þā wildēor mid swiftum hundum.

29. Hwelc wildēor ġefēhst þū swīpost?

Ic ġefō heorotas, and rān, and bāras, and hwīlum haran.

30. Wære þū tō·dæg on huntope?

Nese, forþæm hit is sunnan-dæg; ac ġiestrandæg ic wæs on huntope.

31. Hwæt ġefēnge þū?

Ic ġefēng twēgen heorotas and āne bār.

32. Hū ġefēnge þū hīe?

þā heorotas on neṭtum ic ġefēng, and þone bār ic of·sticode.

33. Hū wære þū swā ġedyrstig þæt þū bār of·sticodest?

þā hundas hine bedrifon tō mē, and ic þær fæstlice on·ġēan-stōd, and hine færlīce mid spere of·sticode.

34. Swīpe ġedyrstig wære þū þā!

Ne sceaḥ hunta forhtmōd bēon, forþæm missenlicu wildēor wuniaþ on wudum.

35. Hwæt dēst þū ymb þīnne huntoþ?

Ic selle þæm cyninge swā hwæt swā ic ġefō, forþæm ic eom his hunta.

36. Hwæt seḥp hē þē?

Hē sčrȳtt mē wel and fētt, and hwīlum hē mē hors seḥp oþpe bēag, þæt ic þȳ ġeornor minne cræft begā.

Se fiscere.

37. Hwelcne cræft canst þū?

Ic eom fiscere.

38. Hwæt begietst þū of þīnum cræfte?

Bīleofan ic mē begiete, and sčrūd, and feoh.

39. Hū ġefēhst þū þā fiscas?

Ic gā on mīnne bāt, and rōwe ūt on þā ēa, and weorpe mīn net̃t on þā ēa. Hwīlum ic weorpe angel ūt mid æse, oþpe spyrtan ; and swā hwæt swā hīe gehæftaþ ic nime.

40. Hwæt dēst þū gif hit unclāene fīscas bēoþ ?

Ic weorpe þā unclāenan ūt, and nime þā clāenan mē tō mēte.

41. Hwær cīepst þū þīne fīscas ?

On þære ceastre.

42. Hwā bygþ hīe ?

þā ceasterware. Ne mæg ic hira swā fela gefōn swā ic sellan mæge.

43. Hwelce fīscas gefēhst þū ?

Ælas, and hacodas, and scēotan, and ealle oþre fīscas þe on þām ēam swimmaþ.

44. Forhwȳ ne fīscast þū on sǣ ?

Hwīlum ic dō swā, ac seldon ; forþām hit is mē micel rēwett tō þære sǣ.

45. Hwæt gefēhst þū on þære sǣ ?

Hæringas, and leaxas, and styrian, and lopestran, and crabban, and fela oþerra fīscas.

46. Wilt þū hwæl fōn ?

Nic !

47. Forhwȳ ?

Forþām micel pleoh is þæt man hwæl gefō. Læsse pleoh mē biþ þæt ic tō þære ēa gā mid mīnum bāte þonne ic mid manigum scīpum on hwælhuntop fare.

48. Forhwȳ swā ?

Forþām mē is lēofre þæt ic fīsc gefō þe ic ofslēan mæg þonne ic fīsc gefō þe nealles þæt ān mē selfne ac ēac swelce mīne gefēran mid ānum slege besencan mæg oþpe ofslēan.

49. And þeah manige gefōþ hwalas, and þām frēcennessum ætberstaþ, and micelne sceaft þanon begietaþ.

Sōþ þū seġst ; ac ic ne dearr for mīnes mōdes slæwþe.

Se fuglere.

50. Hwæt seġst þū, fuglere? Hū beswīcst þū þā fuglas?
 Ic hīe on manigfealde wīsan beswīce: hwīlum mid neġtum,
 hwīlum mid grīnum, hwīlum mid træppum, hwīlum mid
 līme, hwīlum mid wistlunge, hwīlum mid hafoce.

51. Hæfst þū hafocas?

Giese.

52. Canst þū tēmian hafocas?

Giese, ic cann: hū sċeolden hīe mē nytte bēon, būtan ic
 hīe tēmian cūpe?

53. Seġle mē hafoc!

Ic þē seġle lustlīce, ġif þū mē seġst swiftne hund. Hwelcne
 hafoc wilt þū habban, þone māran hwæþer-þe þone læssan?

54. Seġle mē þone māran! Hū āfētst þū þīne hafocas?

Hīe hīe selfe fēdaþ on wintra ġe ēac swelce mē, and on
 lenctene ic hīe lāte tō wuda ætflēogan; and ic mē nime
 briddas on hærfest and hīe ġetēmige.

55. Forhwȳ lāetst þū þā ġetēmedan hafocas þē ætflēogan?

Forþāem ic nyle hīe on sumera fēdan, forþāemþe hīe
 þearle etaþ.

56. Ac manige fēdaþ þā ġetēmedan ofer sumor, þæt hīe
 hīe eft ġearwe hæbben.

Giese, hīe dōþ swā. Ac ic nyle on swelcūm ġeswince mid
 him bēon, forþāem ic cann ōþre ġefōn—nealles āne, ac
 manige.

Se mangere.

57. Hwæt seġst þū, mangere?

Ic seġge þæt ic eom swīpe nytt þāem cyninge, and þāem
 ealdormannum, and þāem weligum, and eallum folce.

58. Hū?

Ic āstige on mīn sċip mid mīnum hlæstum, and fare ofer

sæ, and selle min þing, and bycge dēorwierþu þing þe on þissum lande ā·cenned ne bēoþ; and ic hit læde tō ēow hider ofer sæ mid miclum plēo; and hwīlum ic þolige for·liden·nesse, swā þæt mē losiaþ eall min þing, and ic self unēape cucu æt·berste.

59. Hwelc þing lætst þū ūs hider ofer sæ?

Pællas, seoloc, seldcūþ rēaf, wurtgemang, wīn, ele, elpend·bān, dēorwierþe gimmas, gold, tin, mæstling, ār, seolfor, glæs, and fela ōþerra þinga.

60. Wilt þū þin þing hēr on lande sellan wiþ þāem ilcan weorþe þe þū hīe þær ūte mid gebohtest?

Nic; hwæt frēmede mē þonne min gedeorf? Ac ic wile hīe wiþ māran weorþe hēr sellan þonne ic hīe þær mid gebohte, þæt ic mæge mē sum gēstrēon begietan, þe ic mē mid ā·fēdan mæge and min wif and min bearn.

Se scōwyrhta.

61. Þū scōwyrhta, hwæt wyrcest þū ūs tō nytte?

Min cræft is ēow swīþe nytt and swīþe nīedbehēfe. Ic bycge hýda and fell, and hīe gearcige mid mīnum cræfte, and wyrce þær·of missenlicēs cynnes gescý, leþerhosa, þwangas, gerædu, flascan, and fætelsas; and ne mæg ēower nān ofer winter wunian būtan mīnum cræfte.

Se seallere.

62. Ealā þū seallere, hwæt frēmep ūs þin cræft?

Min cræft frēmep ēow eallum þearle. Ne mæg ēower nān flæs·cmetta brūcan būtan mīnum cræfte. Hwelc mann mæg swētmetta brūcan būtan sealtēs swæcce? Hwā gēsylþ his cleofan and hēdærn būtan mīnum cræfte? Eowru butere eall ēow losaþ and ēower cīese būtan ic hīe mid mīnum cræfte gehealde. Ne gē ne magon furþum ēowerra wyrta brūcan būtan mē.

Se bæcere.

63. Hwæt seġst þū, bæcere? Hwæm frēmeþ þīn cræft? Hwæþer mægen wē būtan þē ūre lif ā·drēogan?

Tō hwīle ġē magon ēower lif ā·drēogan būtan mīnum cræfte, ac nā lange ne tō wel; for·þæm būtan mīnum cræfte ælc bēod biþ æmettig ġeþuht, and būtan hlāfe ælc mēte biþ tō wlættan ġehwierfed. Ic ġestrangige manna heortan: ic eom wera mægen; ġe furþum þā lýtlingas nyllaþ mē for·þolian.

Se cōc.

64. Hwæt seġge wē be þæm cōce? Hwæþer wē his cræftes tō āwihte beþurfon?

Ġif ġē mē of ēowrum ġefērscipe ūt·ādrīfaþ, ġē etaþ ēowre wyrta grēne and ēowre flæs·cmeṭtas hrēawe; ne magon ġē furþum fætt broþ habban būtan mīnum cræfte.

65. Ne reċce wē be þīnum cræfte: nis hē ūs nā nīedbehēfe, for·þæm wē magon selfe sēoþan þā þing þe tō sēoþanne sind, and brædan þā þing þe tō brædanne sind.

Ġif ġē mē ūt·ādrīfaþ and þus dōþ, þonne bēo ġē ealle þēowas, and nān ēower ne biþ hlāford; and þēah·hwæþre ġē ne magon etan būtan mīnum cræfte.

Þā oþre wyrhtan.

66. Ēalā munuc, ic ġesēo þē habban ġōde ġefēran and swīpe nytte; hæfst þū oþre ēac him?

Ic hæbbe īsensmīpas, goldsmīpas, seolforsmīpas, trēow·wyrhtan, and manige oþre.

67. Hæfst þū wisne ġeþeahtere?

Ġewisslice ic hæbbe: hū mæg ūre ġefērscipe bēon ġewissod būtan ġeþeahtere?

68. *Ēalā þū wīsa ġeþeahtere, hwæt seġst þū? Hwelc þissa cræfta is þē fyrmest ġeþuht?*

Ic þē seġge, Godes þēowdōm is mē fyrmest ġeþuht betweox þissum cræftum, swā-swā Crīst on his godspelle cwæp ‘Fyrmest sēcaþ Godes rīce, and þās þing eall ēow bēoþ tō-ġeieced’.

69. *And hwelc woruldcræft is þē fyrmest ġeþuht?*

Eorþtilþ; for-þæm se ierþling fētt ūs ealle.

70. *(Se smiþ seġþ:) Hwanon hæfþ se ierþling sċear oþþe culter, oþþe furþum ġāde, būtan of mīnum cræfte? Hwanon hæfþ se fiscere angel, oþþe se sċōwyrhta āwel, oþþe se sēamere nādle būtan of mīnum ġeweorce?*

71. *(Se ġeþeahtere andswaraþ:) Sōþ þū seġst; ac ūs eallum lēofre is mid þæm ierþlinge tō wīcianne þonne mid þē: for-þæm se ierþling seþþ ūs hlāf and drynce; ac þū, hwæt seþst þū ūs on þīnre smiþþan būtan īsene spearcan, and bēatendra slēcga swēġ and blāwendra byliga?*

72. *(Se trēowwyrhta seġþ:) Hwelc ēower ne notaþ mīnes cræstes, þonne ic ēow eallum hūs wyrce and sċipu and missenlicu fatu?*

73. *(Se smiþ andswaraþ:) Ēalā trēowwyrhta, for-hwȳ spriċst þū swā, þonne furþum ān þȳrel þū ne miht dōn būtan mīnum cræfte?*

74. *(Se ġeþeahtere seġþ:) Ēalā ġefēran and ġōde wyrhtan, uton hrædlice ġesēman þās ġeflitu, and sīe sibb and ġeþwærnes betweox ēow, and frēmme ælc oþrum on his cræfte! And uton weorþian þone ierþling, of þæm wē beġietaþ ūs selfum bileofan and fōdor ūrum horsum! And ic ġelære eallum wyrhtum þisne ræd: þæt ānra-ġehwelc his cræft ġeornlice begā. For-þæm sē-þe his cræft for-lætt, sē biþ fram þæm cræfte for-læten. Swā hwelc swā þū sīe, swā mæssepreost, swā munuc, swā ceorl, swā cempa, begā ġeornlice þīnne*

cræft! And bēo þæt þæt þū eart! Forþæm hit is micel demm and micel scand gif man nyle bēon þæt þæt hē is and þæt þæt hē bēon scea.

Se munuc.

75. Ealā gē cild, hū līcaþ ēow þēos spræc?

Wel hēo ūs līcaþ; ac þearle dēoplice þū spricst and ofer ūre mæþ. Ac sprec wiþ ūs æfter ūrum andgiete, þæt wē mægen understandan þā þing þe þū spricst.

76. Ic āscige ēow 'Forhwȳ leornige gē swā geornlice?'

Forþæm wē nyllaþ bēon swā-swā stunt nīetenu, þe nān þing nyton būtan gærs and wæter.

77. Hwæt wille gē þonne bēon?

Wē willaþ wīse bēon.

78. On hwelcūm wīsdōme? Wille gē lytige bēon and fācensulle, wel-sprecende and yfel-þencende, swā-swā byrgels, þe is wiþ-ūtan fæger and wiþ-innan fūl?

Wē nyllaþ swā bēon wīse; forþæm sē nis nā wīs sē-þe hine selfne mid līcettunge beswīcþ.

79. Hū wille gē bēon wīse?

Wē willaþ bilewite bēon būtan līcettunge, and wīse, þæt wē mægen yfel forbūgan and gōd dōn. Þeahhwæpre giet þū spricst wiþ ūs dēoplicor þonne ūre ieldo āberan mæge. Ac sprec wiþ ūs æfter ūrum gewunan, næs swā dēoplice.

80. Ic wile dōn ealswā gē biddaþ. Þū cnapa, hwæt dydest þū tōdæg?

Manig þing ic dyde. On þisse niht, þā-þā ic þone cnyll gehīerde, þā ārās ic of mīnum bēdde, and tō cīrican ēode, and sang uhtsang mid þæm gebrōþrum. Æfter þæm wē sungon 'be eallum hālgum' and lofsangas. Æfter þissum prīm wē sungon and seofon sealmas, mid letānian and capitolmæssan, and sibban underntīd and þæs dægæs mæssan.

Æfter þissum wē sungon middæg, and æton, and druncon, and slēpon; and eft wē ā·rison, and sungon nōn. And nū wē sind hēr beforan þē, gearwe tō gehīeranne hwæt þū ūs sēcgan wilt.

81. Hwonne wille gē æfensang singan oppe nihtsang?

Þonne hit tīma biþ.

82. Wære þū beswungen tō·dæg?

Nese; forþæm ic mē wærlīce hēold.

83. And hū þīne gefēran?

Hwæt āscast þū mē be þæm? Ne dearr ic þē ūre dīegelnessa yppan; ūre gehwelc wāt gif hē beswungen wæs oppe nā.

84. Hwæt itst þū?

Wyrta, and ægru, and fisc, and cīese, and buteran, and bēana, and eall clāenu þing ic ete mid micelre þancunge. Ne brūce ic gīet flāescmēttas, forþæm ic eom cild under gierde drohtiende.

85. Swīpe gifre eart þū, þonne þū eall þing itst þe þē beforan gesett sind.

Neom ic swā micel swelgere þæt ic mæge ealra cynna mēttas on ānum mæle etan. Hwīlum ic brūce ānes cynnes mētes, hwīlum ōpres, forþæm ic neom nā swelgere.

86. Hwæt drincst þū?

Ich drince ealo, gif ic hit hæbbe; oppe wæter, gif ic ealo næbbe.

87. Ne drincst þū wīn?

Neom ic swā spēdig þæt ic mæge mē wīn bycgan; and wīn nis nā cilda drynce ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wīsa.

88. Hwær slæpst þū?

On þæm slæpærne mid þæm gebrōþrum.

89. Hwā ā·węcþ þē tō uhtsange?

Hwīlum ic ġehīere þone cnyll, and ā·rīse; hwīlum mīn
lārēow ā·węçþ mē stīþlice mid ġierde.

90. And nū, ġē cild, ic ēow manige þæt ġē þāem godcundum
lārum ġehīersumien and ġerisenlice ġebāren on ælcere stōwe.
Þonne ġē ġehīeraþ þære cīrican bellan, gāþ þēawlice tō
ġebede, and būgaþ ēaþmōdlice tō þāem hālgum wēofodum,
and standað ġerisenlice, and singað ānmōdlice, and ġebiddað
for ēowrum synnum, and gāþ ūt būtan hyġelīeste tō claustre
opþe tō leornunge.

Bēowulfes sīp.

Be Hrōþgāre, Dēna cyninge.

91. Hit ġelamp ġeo þæt ān cyning wæs on Denum, sē wæs hāten Hrōþgār. And se Hrōþgār wæs mære heretoga, swā þæt his māgas him ġeorne ġehīerdon, oþ-þæt his folgoþ wēox þearle, and hē hæfde sige swā hwider swā hē ēode, æġþer ġe on sǣ ġe on lande.

92. And sōna swā hē tō rīce fēng, swā ġesamnode hē micle fierd, and his fiend ġesohte on hira āgnum landum, and hīe swīpe forslōg and fordyde, oþ hīe ealle unġemetlicne eġe fram him hæfdon.

93. Þā sēndon hīe him ærendracan tō, and hine fripes bādon. And hē him þæs ġetīpode on þæt ġerād þæt hīe him gafol gulden, and hine him tō hlāforde ġecuren. And hīe þæt ġelæston swā; and hīe him ġīslas sealdon and micle āþas; and man þā fulne frēondscīpe ġefæstnode mid worde and mid wēdde on æġþre healfe.

94. Þā þæt gafol ġelæst wæs and friþāþas āsworene wæron, þā wēnde Hrōþgār cyning onġēan tō Denum; and hīe his ġefæġene wæron. And hē hēold siþþan his rīce on ġōdre ġeþwærnesse and on micelre sibbe.

Hū Hrōþgār ġetimbrede Heorot.

95. Þā bearn him on mōde þæt hē micle healle timbrede, and þærinne his mannum ġedælde ealle þā hērehyþ þe hīe ær ġefēngon.

96. Þā hēt hē ealle þā bēstan wyrhtan tō his cynestōle ġebannan, æġþer ġe of his āgnum rīce ġe of eallum þām

þēodum þe him under·þīedde wæron. Þā þā wyrhtan ealle ġesamnode wæron, þā wearþ þæt weorc on·gunnen.

97. Þā ġelamp hit æfter fierste þæt sēo heall ġearo wæs. Sēo wæs ealra hūsa mæst, and fæġerost on tō lōcianne. Hē þā Hrōþgār cyning ā·scōp hire naman 'Heorot'.

98. Ne ā·lēag hē nā his bēot; ac hē ġesamnode ealle his mēnn tō miċlum ġebēorscipe on þære healle, and him eall ġedælde þe hē ahte ġe on seolfre ġe on golde ġe on eallum māþmum.

99. Þær man mihte þā ġesēon blisse on Heorote þær man eft ġeseah þā mæstan iermþe. Þær mihte man þære hearpan swēġ ġehieran and þæs scopes sang. Hē sang be frumsceaftē : hū se ælmihtiga eorþan worhte and þā wæteru þe hīe ūtan ymb·licgaþ; and hū hē sunnan and mōnan on heofone ġesette, mannum tō leohte; and hū hē þā eorþan mid trēowum frætweode and mid gærse and mid eallum wyrtum; and hū hē lif sealde eallum cucum wihtum þe þā eorþan ġeond·hweorfaþ.

Be Grēndle.

100. On þisse blisse þurh·wunode Hrōþgār cyning and his mēnn lange tīd, oþ·þæt him sēond onsæġe wearþ. Þæt wæs unfælu wiht, Grēndel hātte. Sē būde on þæm mearclande, and hæfde him fæsten ġeworht on fēnnum, on·middan þæm sweartum mōrum.

101. Sume mēnn cwædon þæt Grēndel wære of Cāines cynne. For·þæm, þā Cāin of·slōġ Ābēl his brōþor, þā wearþ him se ælmihtiga gram, and hine on wræcsīþ ā·sēnde, and hēt hine on wēstenne wunian, feorr mancynne. Þanon on·wōcon ealle unfæle wihta, dweorgas, and ielfe, and eotenas, þe wiþ God wunnon.

102. Þā ne mihte Grēndel þolian þæt hē ælce dæġe

blisse gehierde on Heorote, and hē self ūte wunode on þīestrum.

103. Þā on niht æfter þæm gebēorscipe, þā þā mēnn slēpon on þære healle, þā wearþ se rēpa Grēndel sōna gearo : hē him on ungearwe on-bestael, þā hīe him nānes yfeles ne wēndon, and hira þrītīg genam, and mid him ferede hām tō his fæstenne, þære hērehyfe fægniende ; forþæm hit wæs his þēaw þæt hē hlāf ne æt, ne wæter ne dranc, ac æt manna lichaman and hira blōd dranc.

104. Þā þæs on morgenne wearþ Grēndles hērgung eallum mannum cūþ. Þā wæs micel wōp ā·hafen and micel hēofung. And se gōda cyning Hrōþgār sæt unblīpe, and him wæs wāniende ægþer ge his āgne heardsælpa ge ealles þæs folces.

105. Þā wæs Grēndles spor sweotole gesiēne. Ac næs þāra nān þe hit gespyrian dorste : wæs him se fēond tō strang.

106. Ne lēt Grēndel nā langne fierst þæt hē eft ne cōm, ac ymb āne niht māran wælsliht gefrēmede : ne mearn hē for þære fæhpe.

107. Þā nolde nān mann lēng wunian on Heorote on niht, ac hīe sohton him elleshwær rēste on oþrum būrum, oþ-þæt Heorot stōd æmettig, eallum mannum unnytt, and on þæm þurh·wunode twelf winter.

108. Ne wēne ic þæt ænig mann ā·tellan mæge ealne þone dēmm þe Denum gedōn wearþ on þæm twelf gēarum. Tō·ēacan þæm manigfealdum yflum þe hīe drēogende wæron, ne þorfton þā māgas þāra of·slægenra nānre bōte wēnan æt Grēndles handum : hē nolde nā gēþingian wiþ hīe, ne þā fæhpe mid fēo for·gieldan, swā riht biþ.

109. Wæs þæt micel wundor þæt Grēndel āna wiþ hīe ealle winnende wæs ! On eallum þæm fæce hē rīcsode on

Heorote on þāem sweartum nihtum swelce hē cyning wære ; būtan hē ne dorste nā þæt cyne setl grētan for Godes ēge. Ac ælce dæge, sōna þæs hit dagode, gewāt hē eft ofer þā wildan mōras his fæsten sēcan. Ac nān ne dorste him æfter-spyrian.

110. Þā wæs swā micel ēge fram Grēndle þæt nān mann ne mihte āþencan ne ācræftan hū hīe him wiþstandan mihten, oppe Dena eard wiþ hine gehealdan. Þā ongann Hrōþgār cyning georne tō smēaganne wiþ his witan hwæt him eallum rædlicost þuhte, þæt man Dena earde gebeorgan mihte, ær hē mid ealle forðon wurde.

111. Þā hīe þā gesāwon þæt him nāhwæper ne dohte, ne wīg ne wīsdōm, þā geræddon þā witan þæt hīe hira godum blōten æt hira heargum æfter hāþenum gewunan, þæt hīe him sume helpe gefrēmeden. And nā þy lās for eallum þissum geblōte hē fērde swā hē self wolde, and þæt earne folc slōg and hīende.

112. Þā ongunnon þā scopas lēoþ wyrcan be þāem, op-þæt hit wearþ on eallum norþlandum cūþ hū Dene gebrocode wæron.

Be Bēowulfe.

113. Þā wæs þær sum þēod on Swēolande þe man hætt Gēatas ; Hygelāc wæs gehāten hira cyning. Sē hæfde þegn, þæs nama wæs Bēowulf ; sē wæs þæs cyniges nefa. And se Bēowulf wæs ealra manna cēnost and strēngest. Is þæt gesægd þæt hē hæfde þrītigra manna mægen on his hand-gripe.

114. Þā wurdon Grēndles undæda ēac on Gēatum cūpe. And hraþe þæs-þe Bēowulf þæt gehierde, swā hēt hē him scīp gierwan : cwæþ þæt hē wolde Hrōþgār sēcan, þā him wæs manna þearf. And hē him gecēas fiftiene cēmpān, þā

cēnostaþ þe hē findan mihte, þæt hīe on þāem sīþe his ġefēran wāren.

115. Hē ēode þā mid his ġefērum tō þāere sǣ strande, þær hē his sċip wiste. Hīe þā þæt sċip ūt-sċufon, and selfe on ēodon mid hira hēreġeatwum. Þā setton hīe þā seġlas; and hīe hæfdon ambyrne wind, and hīe wāeron ealne þone dæg iernende under seġle. Þā on niht hīe ġewīcodon. And þæs on morgenne hīe sigldon furþor, oþ-þæt hīe clifu ġesāwon him beforan, swelce hwītne weall.

116. Þā wiston hīe þæt hīe tō Dena lande cumene wāeron. Þā tugon hīe hira sċip ūp on þæt sand, and bāeron hira wǣpnu ūt. Þā stōdon hīe on þāem strande, Gode þanciende þæs-þe hē hīe ġesunde þider brohte.

Be þāem wearde.

117. Þā wæs þær sum cyninges þegn, sē wæs tō þāem ġesett þæt hē sċolde sǣwearde healdan. Sē of þāem clife ġeseah þæt sċip tō lande cuman, and þā mēnn ūp-gān mid wǣpnum mid ealle. Þā bræc hine firwit hwæt þā mēnn wāren.

118. Þā rād hē niþer tō þāem strande, and his spere ācweahte, and him þus tō-cwæþ, swīþe unforht: 'Hwæt sind ġē þe þus ġewǣpnode hider on land cōmon on ēowrum langscīpe? Ic eom Hrōþgāres þegn, Dena cyninges; ic eom tō þāem ġesett þæt ic sǣwearde healde, and þisne eard wērige, þȳlǣsþe sċiphære ūs on unġearwe on-bestele. Nǣfre ne dorste ūrra fēonda nān openlice hider on land cuman.'

119. Þā cwæþ hē eft: 'Ne ġeseah ic nǣfre mǣran mann þonne ēower sum is: þāem ġerist wel þæt hē wǣpnu bere, būtan him his ansien lēoge! Ac nū ic sċeal witan hwanon ġē cumene sind, ær ġē furþor ūp-gān þæt land tō sċēawianne.

Nū gē sǣmenn, gehierap minne ānfealdne geþoht : ofost is betst tō cýpanne hwanon gē cumene sind.'

120. Him þā Bēowulf andswarode, and þus cwæp : ' Wē sind Hygelāces þegnas, Gēata cyninges. Mīn fæder wæs on eallum folcum cūþ, sē wæs Ecgþēow hāten, æþeles cynnes mann. Þurh holdne hyge wē sind hider cumene þinne hlāford sēcan, Hrōþgār cyning. Wē habbaþ miçel ærende tō þāem cyninge. Þū wāst gif hit swā is swā wē secgan gehierdon ; þæt sum dīegle fēond unāsęcgendlic yfel frēmep on Denum, mid þāempe hē hīe ofslīþ and forswilgþ on þāem þiestrum nihtum. Ic mæg Hrōþgār cyning rād gelæran, hū hē þone fēond ofer swīpan mæge, gif him se ælmihtiga þæs getīpaþ þæt him eft bōt cume þāra yfla þe him onsægu sind.'

121. Þā cwæp se weard : ' Gōdum þegne gedafenap þæt hē þæt gescād wite worda and dæda ! Ic þæt gehiere þæt þis is hold werod Dēna cyninge. Gewītaþ nū mid ēowrum wæpnum Hrōþgār sēcan ; ic ēow wīsigē. Swelce ēac ic mīnum mannum bebēode þæt hīe ēower scīp wīþ ealle fiend gehealden, oþ-þæt hit ēow eft bierþ ofer sǣ tō Gēata lande, swelcūm ēower gifeþe biþ þæt hīe him gesunde beorgaþ.'

Hū Gēatas tō Heorote cōmon.

122. Hīe þā lēton hira scīp him behindan, on ancre fæst : gewiton him selfe forþ on hira heregeatwum. Hīe hæfdon hira helmas on hēafdum. On þāem helmum wæron eofera līc, of golde geworht. Þā anlicnessa wæron tō þāem geworhte þæt hīe þāra manna fēorum wīþ ælce frēcennesse geburgen.

123. Hīe þā ēodon forþ oþ-þæt hīe þā healle gesāwon þe ealra hūsa mærost wæs ; wæs se hrōf mid golde gefrætwd, of þāem leoht scān ofer manig land. Hē þā se weard him þæt giesthūs getæhte, þæt hīe mihten hīe geręstan. Þā gewende

hē his hors, and him tō cwæp: 'Mæl is mē tō fēranne. Gehealde ēow se ælmihtiga ġesunde on ēowrum sīpe! Ic tō sǣ wile, þæt ic wiþ unfriþhere wearde healde.'

124. Hīe þā be þære stānstræte ēodon, oþ-þæt hīe tō þām ġiesthūse cōmon. Hīe þā ā·lēgdon hira sċieldas wiþ þæs hūses weall, and setton hira speru on ānre hyrnan eall æt·samne. Þā ēodon hīe tō þām beŋcūm þæt hīe hīe ġeręsten, for·þām hīe wæron wērige æfter þære sǣfare.

125. Þā wæs þær sum mann, Wulfgār hātte, wīs mann and ġōd cęmpa, sē him tō cwæp: 'Hwanon cume ġē þus ġewǣpnode hider on Dęna land? Ic eom Hrōþgāres ærendraca. Ne ġeseah ic nǣfre swā mōdige męnn hider on land cuman! Wēn is þæt ġē for mǣrþe Hrōþgār sohton, nealles for wræcsīpe!'

126. Þā andswarode him Bēowulf: 'Wē sind Hyġelāces þeġnas, Ġeata cýninges. Bēowulf is mīn nama. Ic wile Hrōþgāre cýninge mīn ærende sęcgan, ġif hē for his ġōdnesse ġeunnan wile þæt wē hine grētan mōten.'

127. Þā cwæp Wulfgār: 'Ic wile Hrōþgāre cýninge þīn ærende ā·bēodan, swā þū biddende eart, and þē þā andsware þær·rihte ġecýpan.'

128. Hē þā ēode hrædlice þær se cýning sæt mid his ealdormannum, and ġestōd beforan þæs cýninges eaxlum, swā þeġnes riht biþ, and him þus tō cwæp: 'Hēr sind feorrancumene męnn of Ġeata þēode, Bēowulf hātte hira lāttēow. Hīe biddende sind þæt hīe mōten wiþ þē sprecan. Ne wiern þū him þæs! Hīe þæs wierþe þyncap þæt hīe hwate męnn dōmes belēcgen. Hūru hira lāttēow dēah sē-þe hīe hider lǣdde.'

129. Þā cwæp Hrōþgār: 'Ic cūpe hine þā hē cniht wæs. His fæder hātte Ecgþēow. Sē hǣfde tō wīfe Hrēþles dohtor, Ġeata cýninges; nǣfde hē dohtor būtan hīe. And nū is his

nefa hider cumen: sohte holdne frēond! Þæt sægdon þā scīpmenn þe Gēata sēlena hider brohton þæt hē hæbbe þritigra manna strēngo on his handgripe. Ic wēne, God self hine sēnde ūs tō fultume wiþ Grēndles brōgan; ic him sceał māþmas bēodan for his snelscipe. Bēo þū on ofoste; hāt hine inn-gān mid his ġefērum! Sēge him ēac þæt hīe ūs wilcuman sind hider ofer sǣ.'

130. Þā ġe·cierde Wulfgār eft tō þāem ġiesthūse, and his ærende ā·bēad, and him tō cwæþ: 'Ēow hēt sēcgan mīn hlāford, Hrōþgār cyning, þæt hē ēowre ġebyrda cann, and ġē him wilcuman sind hider ofer sǣ. Nū ġē mōton gān on ēowrum hereġeatwum Hrōþgār ġesēon. Lætaþ ēowre sčieldas and ēowru speru hēr on·bīdan þære sprǣce ġeendunge.'

131. Þā ā·rās Bēowulf mid his þegna hēape. Hira sume hē lǣfde him bæftan, and him bebēad þæt hīe þā wǣpnu hēolden. Þā ēode Bēowulf under Heorotes hrōf, þæt hē on þāem heorþe ġestōd. Þā grētte hē Hrōþgār cyning sǣgerum wordum, and him tō cwæþ:

132. 'Hāl wes þū Hrōþgār! Ic eom Hyġelāces mǣġ and þegn; fela mǣrlicra dǣda ic frēmede on ġeogoþe. Mē wearþ Grēndles þing cūþ on mīnum lande. Þæt sægdon scīpmenn þæt þēos heall stande īdel and unnytt siþþan æfen cymþ, þeah hit sīe ealra hūsa bēstst.

133. 'Þā ġelærdon mē þā witan on mīnum lande þæt ic þē sohte; for·þāem hīe mīne strēngo cūþon: ġesāwon mē of wīge blōdigne cuman, þær ic eotena cynn ūte on gārsecge for·slōg and for·dyde, and hira fīfe ġeband.

134. 'Nū wile ic þē, Dena cyning, ānre bēne biddan, nū ic þus feorran cōm, þæt ic āna mōte mid mīnra þegna werode Heorot fǣlsian! Ic hæbbe ēac ġehīered þæt Grēndel for his rēþnesse ne reþþ nānra wǣpna. Ic þæt þonne for·hycge—swā mē mīn hlāford, Hyġelāc cyning, bliþe sīe—þæt ic sweord

tō wīge bere oþþe sċield : mid barum handum ic him wip-fō. þæt biþ stīþ ġemōt, þonne wit tō ġædre fōþ !

135. 'Wēn is, ġif hē siġe hæfþ, þæt hē wile Ġēatas forswelgan unforhtlice, swā hē ær Dene dyde. Ġif ic on wīge āfealle, ne þearft þū mē bebyrgan, ne ymb mīnne lichaman sorgian ! Ac ġif mē wīg nimþ, onsend Hyġelāce mīne byrnan ; sēo is Hrēþles lāf, and Wēlandes ġeweorc, þæs mæran smīpes. Wyrd ġæþ ā swā hēo sċeal !'

136. Þā cwæþ Hrōþgār : 'For ġefeohtum þū ūs sohtest and for fultume, mīn frēond Bēowulf ! Sorg is mē tō sċeganne hwelce iermþa mē Grēndel ġedōn hæfþ mid his herġunge. Mīne þeġnas sind ofslægene, and mīn folgoþ is ġewanod.

137. 'Full oft ġebēotodon mīne þeġnas, þā hīe druncne æt hira ġebēorsċipe sæton, þæt hīe wolden Grēndle mid ġefeohte wipstandan ; ac þæs on morgenne, siþþan hit dagode, wæron þā beŋca mid blōde begotene ; þā hæfde ic þeġna þy lās.'

138. Þā cwæþ hē eft : 'Site nū tō þām ġebēorsċipe, and bēo bliþe mid þīnum ġefērum, swā þe þīn mōd hwętt !'

Hū Dene and Ġēatas wistfullodon on þām ġebēorsċipe.

139. Þā wæs þām Ġēatum beŋc ġerȳmed on þære healle, þær hīe sittan ēodon ealle æt samne. Þā behēold se byrele swīpe wel his note : ēode æfter beŋcum, and medo sċencte and hlūtor ealo. Þā ongann se sċop singan and ġieddian beorhtre stemne. Þā men wæron bliþe ; þæt wæs micel ġesamnung Dena and Ġēata !

140. Þā wæs þær sum mann, Unferþ hātte, sē æt þæs cyninges fōtum sæt, forþæmpe hē wæs þæs cyninges þyle. And se Unferþ wæs swīpe æfestiġ mann : ne ūpe hē nā þæt ænig oþer mann mæran weorþmynt hæfde þonne hē self. And for þām wæs him Bēowulfes sīp micel æfpanca.

141. Þā cwæþ Unferþ: 'Eart þū se Bēowulf sē-þe wiþ Brecau ymb sund flite, þonne ġit for ġielpe incrum fēorum nēþdon ūte on ġārseġge? Þæt wæs on wintra þæt ġit ūt on sǣ swummon. Ac nān mann, ne lēof ne lāþ, ne mihte inc þæs sīpes forwiernan. Seofon niht ġit on ȝpum swuncon. Hē þē oferflāt æt sunde, forþǣm hē mǣran strēngo hæfde. Þā þæs on morgenne hine sǣ on land wearp; þanon hē ġesohte his āgenne eard, Brandinga land: hē his bēot wiþ þē befullan ġelǣste. Nū wēne ic þē wiersan ġemētinge, ġif þū dearest ofer niht bīdan on Grēndles nēawiste.'

142. Þā cwæþ Bēowulf: 'Hwæt þū, mīn frēond Unferþ, fela sprǣce ymb Brecau sīþ! Fela īdles þū spricst! Ic seġge þē tō sōþe þæt ic mǣran strēngo hæfde on sunde, and mǣran frēcennessa ġenēþde þonne hē oþþe ænig oþer mann. Næs hit nā swā þū seġst. Ac nū sceaht þū þæt sōþ ġehieran hū hit ymb unc Brecau ġelamp:—

143. 'Þæt is þæt wit on cnihtāde ġecwædon and ġebēotodon þæt wit uncrum fēorum ġenēþden ūte on ġārseġge. And wit þæt ġelǣston swā. Wit hæfdon nacod sweord on handum þā wit ūt-swummon: þohton unc wiþ þā sǣdēor wērian. Ne mihte hē mē nā oþswimman: ic him fram nolde.

144. 'Wit wǣron fīf niht ūte on ġārseġge. Þā ġelamp unc yfele on þære fare, þæt unc on-becōm swīþe hrēoh weder, and unc sēo wōde sǣ and se stranga norþwind wīde tōdrāf.

145. 'Þā wearþ þāra sǣdēora mōd āhwett. Hira ān mē ġefēng and tō grunde ġetēah; hwæpre mē Dryhten forġeaf þæt ic hine mid sweorde ofstang. Þæt is micel wundor þæt ic āna mē āwērede wiþ eall þā sǣdēor! Ic him þæs lēan forġeald þæt hīe mīn swā pearle ehton. Næfdon hīe þone ġefēan þæt hīe mē him tō mēte þigeden, sittende æt hira

gebēorscipe on þære sǣ grunde! Ac þæs on morgenne lāgon hīe uppe, swīpe forwundode, oþ-þæt hīe sǣ on land wearp. Swā ic ofslōg nigon niceras.

146. 'þā scān sēo sunne sūpan, and þā yþa wurdon gestilde. þā wæs ic tō þæm wērig þæt ic ne mihte furþor swimman, ac mē sǣ on land wearp.

147. 'Ne gehīerde ic nǣfre be þē þæt þū swā mǣrlice dāda gefremedest; þēah þū þīnum gebrōþrum tō banan wurde, þæs þū sceaht on helle wīte drēogan, þēah þīn gewitt duge. Ic secge þē tō sōpe, Unferþ, þæt Grēndel nǣfre swā micel yfel ne gedyde, gif þīn mōd swā unforht wære swā þū self telt. Ac hē hæfþ onfunden þæt hē ne þearf him þā fāhpe ondrædan: ne wēnþ hē him nānes wīges tō Denum! Ac ic him sceaht sōna Gēata wīgcraeft gelæran! Tōmorgen sceaht ēower gehwelc orsorg tō gebēorscipe gān sōna swā hit dagap!'

148. þā wearþ se cyning blipe: geliefde him helpe, siþþan hē gehīerde Bēowulfes fæstrædne geþoht.

149. þā ēode Wealhþeo forþ, sēo cwēn, and þā mēnn grētte. Ærest hēo sealde þā cuppan Hrōþgāre cyninge, and bæd hine þæt hē blipe wære æt þæm gebēorscipe, and his mannum hold.

150. þā ēode hēo æfter bencum, and þā cuppan eallum sealde ge ealdum ge geongum, oþ-þæt hēo tō Bēowulfe cōm, and him þā cuppan brohte, and hine grētte: þancode Gode mid snotrum wordum þæt hire se willa gelamp þæt hēo mōste frōfre wēnan þāra iermþa þe hīe swā lange drugon.

151. Hē þā Bēowulf onfēng þære cuppan æt þære cwēne handa. þā wearþ his mōd onbryrd, and hē cwæp: 'þā ic on scip āstāg mid mīnum gefērum, þā þohte ic þæt ic āhwæper wolde, oþpe þīnra lēoda willan gewyrcan, oþpe on wīge

feallan. Nū tō·niht ic sceał mīnne þegnscipe ġecȳpan, oþþe mīnes līfes ende ġebīdan.'

152. Þā ġelīcode þære cwēne Bēowulfes ġielpspræc. Hēo ēode þā tō þām cyninge sittan.

153. Þā wæs eft swā ær bliss and hleahtor on þære healle, oþ-þæt se cyning wolde his reſte sēcan. Þā ā·rās eall þæt werod. Þā grētte æġþer oþerne, Hrōþgār Bēowulf; and se cyning cwæþ: 'Næfre ær ne be·tæhte ic Dena ġemōtærn ænigum mēnn tō healdanne būtan þē anum. Hafa nū and ġeheald þæt æpele hūs! Ġemyne þīnra mārþa, and ġecȳþ þīnne þegnscipe! Waca wiþ fēond! Ne biþ þē nānes ġōdes wana, ġif þū þē ġesund bierġst!'

Hū Bēowulf ġefeht wiþ Grēndel.

154. Þā ġewāt Hrōþgār cyning ūt of þære healle; ne lāfde hē him bæftan būtan þā Ġēatas āne.

155. Þā dyde Bēowulf his byrnan of and his helm, and hīe his handþegne sealde and his sweord samod, þæt hē hīe ġehēolde. Þā spræc Bēowulf ġielpword ær hē on beðd stige, þus cwepende: 'Ne tēlle ic mē nā eargran þonne Grēndel selfne! For þām nyle ic hine mid sweorde of·slēan, þēah ic ēape mihte. Ne cann hē sweordes wealdan oþþe sċieldes, þēah hē cēne sīe. Wit tō·niht sċulon wāpnu ofer·sittan, ġif hē mē wiþ·standan dearr. Dēme siþþan se ælmihtiga þone siġe on swā hwæpre hand swā him ġemet þyncþ!'

156. Þā on·hielde Bēowulf his hēafod tō þām bolstre, and his ġefēran swā same. Hira nān ne þohte þæt hē sċolde eft tō his earde becuman, oþþe his māgas and frīend eft ġesēon. Ac hīe wāron sōna on fæstum slæpe, ealle būtan Bēowulfe: sē wacode on·ġēan þæs fēondes cyme, ierre on mōde.

157. Þā cōm se ā·wierġda Grēndel of þām mōrum stealcian

under þiccūm miste; þohte þāra manna sumne besierwan on Heorote.

158. Sōna swā hē tō þære healle cōm, swā arn hē þā duru on. Þā on·geat hē þæt hēo wæs fæste belocen. Þā wearþ hē ierre, and þā duru gelæhte mid swīþlicre mihte and of heorrum ā·hōf. Hē ēode þā inn, rēpe on mōde; of his ēagum stōd leoht swelce fȳr.

159. Þā geseah hē þā Gēatas on þære healle slæpan. Þā ā·hlōg his mōd: þohte þæt hē hīe for·swelgan wolde āne æfter ōþrum ær dæg cōme. Ac Bēowulf wacode: behēold hū se fēond faran wolde.

160. Ne ielde Grēndel nā lange, ac hē hraþe gefēng slæpendne mann, and hine sippan styccemælum tō·brægd: tō·bræc þā bān mid his tuscum, and þæt blōd of þæm ædrum dranc, oþ·þæt hē ealne þone lichaman for·swolgen hæfde mid handum mid fōtum mid ealle.

161. Hē ēode þā furþor, and Bēowulf gelæhte, on his bēdde licgende. Þā gesæt Bēowulf wiþ earm, and him tō·gēanes fēng. Þā on·geat Grēndel sōna þæt hē ne gemētte ær on ænigum mēnn māran handgripe!

162. Þā wearþ hē forht on mōde: wolde flēon tō þæm mōrum, þær hē his wununge wiste mid þæm ōþrum scuccum. Næs his drohtop on Heorote swelce hē ær gemētte!

163. Þā gemunde Bēowulf þāra gielpworda þe hē ær gespræc: stōd þā ūplang, and him fæstlice wiþ·fēng. Þā wæs Grēndel ūtweard. Ac Bēowulf him fram nolde: gefēng hine þȳ fæstor, þēah him þā fingras ful·nēah bursten. Swā hīe mid ungemetlice nīpe winnende wæron, oþ·þæt sēo heall dynede, and manige þāra bēnca fram þæm syllum ā·bugon. Þæt wæs micel wundor þæt sēo heall ne ā·hrure grundlunga. Ac hēo ne fēoll nā, for·þāempe hēo wæs swīpe fæste mid isenbendum besmīpod innan and ūtan. Þæt sægdon ēac

Dēna witan þæt nān mann ne mihte þæt hūs tō·breca**n** būtan hit man mid fȳre for·bærnde

164. Þā tugon Bēowulfes gefēran hira sweord þæt hīe hira hlāford wēreden. Hīe þā þider urnon ealle, and þā cēmp**a**n bēgen ymb·þrun**g**on, and on ælce healfe hēowon, Grēndles feorh sēcende. Hīe nyston þæt nān sweord ne mihte þone fēond grētan, for·þāem hē hæfde eallum wāepnum for·sworen mid his drȳcræfte.

165. Hē þā Grēndel, siþþan hē on·geat þæt hē þanon æt·berstan ne mihte, þā hriemde hē egeslīce, swā þæt ealle Dene hit gehīerdon, ge furþum þā weardas on þāem wealle ā·fyrhte wæron.

166. Þā wearþ wund gesīenu on Grēndles eaxe, oþ·þæt þā sina on·sprun**g**on and þā bān tō·burston. Hē þā æt·bærst þanon, tō dēape gewundod: flēah tō þāem mōrum, þæt hē him on his fæstenne burge. Hē gefrēdde þēah þæt his lif wæs æt ende.

167. Swā Bēowulf gelæste his gielp: fælsode þæs cyniges healle, and Denum þā yfel gebētte þe hīe lange drugon. Þæt wæs sweotol tācen þā Bēowulf genam Grēndles earm and eaxe, and hīe on þāem stapole ā·sētte æt þære healle dura, eallum mannum tō wæfersīene.

168. Þæs on morgenne wæs þær micel mēnig**o** ymb þā healle, ge ealde ge geonge. Þæs cyniges ealdormēnn cōmon feorran and nēan þæt hīe þæt wundor gesāwen. Grēndles dēap ne þuhte hira ænigum sārlic.

169. Hīe þā Grēndle æfter-spyredon oþ hīe tō mēre cōmon, 'nicera mēre' hātte, þær Grēndel his fæsten hæfde. Þā gesāwon hīe þæt þæt wæter wæs eall mid blōde gedrēfed.

170. Hīe þā him hāmweard wendon of þāem mēre, ealde witan and geonge hagostealdmēnn ealle æt·gædere, on swiftum horsum rīdende.

171. On þāem wege hīe spræcon fela ymb Bēowulf. Hīe cwædon þæt nān bētera cempa nāre norþ ne sūþ ġeond ealle eorþan, ne rīces wierþra. Ne tældon hīe hūru hira āgenne hlāford, ac cwædon þæt hē wære gōd cyning.

172. Hwīlum hīe on ġeflite ærndon, þær him þā wegas fægere þuhton.

173. Þā wæs þær mid him sum cyninges þegn, sē wæs gōd scōp. Hē ongann þā Bēowulfes sīp on lēoþwīsan āsēcgan mid wel-ġesettum wordum. Þā ongann hē cweþan be Sigemunde þāem mæran wrēcċan and Fitelan, hū hīe bēgen ætġædere, ēam and nefa, fela mærlīcra dæda ġefrēmedon. Þā cwæp hē þæt sēo dæd þe ealra mærlīcost wæs, þæt hē þā ġefrēmede him āna—næs him Fitela mid.

174. Þæt wæs þā hē þone dracan on his sċræfe ācwealde, þā hē under þone hāran stān ġenēþde, and hine hēteliċe þiede, þæt þæt sweord on þæs sċræfes wealle ætstōd. Þā sōna ġemealt se draca, fram his āgenre hāetan forswæled. Sigemund hæfde þā mīd his snelsċipe þæs dracan goldhord ġegān. Hē þā þæt gold and þā māþmas ealle on his scīp bær, and wearþ swā wrēcċena mærost.

175. Þā sægdon hīe ealle þæt Sigemund næfde ġefrēmed mærlīcran dæda þonne Bēowulf. Swā hīe forþ ēodon, blipe on mōde, oþ-þæt hīe tō Heorote cōmon.

176. Þā wæs se cyning ēac þider cumen, mōdiglīce stæppende onmiddan his þegna hēape, and sēo cwēn samod mid hire mægdena hēape. Þā-þā Hrōþgār tō þære healle cōm, and on þāem stapole ġestōd, and Grēndles hand ġeseah, þā cwæp hē:

177. ‘Sīe Dryhtne þanc þisse ansīene! Ic hæbbe fela bismra ġebiden æt Grēndles handum. Næs þæt ġēara þæt ic nānre bōte ne wēnde þāra iermþa þe wē lange drugon. Ne wēndon ēac mīne witan þæt hīe mihten Dēna lēode wip

þā scuccan be·wērian. Ac God mæg ā wyrðan wundor æfter wundre! And nū hæfþ feorrancund mann dæd gefrēmed þe wē ær ne mihton þurh·tēon mid ūre ealra snytro! Hwæt, þæt wif þe swelcne sunu gebær, gif hēo gīet leofaþ, hēo mæg sęcgan þæt hire God ēstīg wære on hire bearntēame!

178. ‘Lēofa Bēowulf, nū þū eart þegna bēst, ic wile þē swelcne sunu lufian; heald wel forþ þā nīwan sibbe! Ne biþ þē nānes gōdes wana þæs-þe ic geweald hæbbe. Oft ic lēanode læssan dæda wācran þegne! þū hæfst mid þīnum dædum gefrēmed þæt þīn dōm leofaþ ā būtan ęnde.’

179. Þā andswarode Bēowulf: ‘Wē þæt ġeswinc and þæt ġewinn blīpelīce drēogende wæron. Ac mē lēofre wære þæt þū hine selfne ġesēon mōste! Ic þohte hine fæste ġebindan; ac God ne ūþe mē þæt ic him flēames for·wiernde, þēah ic him ġeorne æt·fulge: hē wæs mē tō strang on fēþe. Hē for·lēt þēah his earm him bēhindan. Ne þearf hē him lęnġran līfes wēnan, þēah hē æt·burste: is sēo wund tō dēop. Hē sčeal þæs miclan dōmes on·bīdan, hū him se ælmihtiga wile dēman.’

180. Þa ġeswīgode Unferþ his ġielpspræce, þā hē Gręndles hand ġeseah and þā fingras: wæron þā næġlas swā hearde swā stīele and swā sčearpe. Ealle sęġdon þæt nān wæpen ne mihte hine grētan, ne þā hand for·čeorfan.

181. Þā hēt man Heorot innan fræt·wian. Þær wæron manīge weras and manīg wif þe þā healle ġearcodon, and þā wāġas mid dēorwierþum godewēbbe bewrigon.

182. Ac þæt æpele hūs wæs swīþe tō·brocen innanweard ofer eall, and þā heorras tō·hlidene. Se hrōf āna þurh·wunode ansund.

183. Þā ēode se cyning tō þære healle, and sæt mid his mannum blissigende samod. Næs næfre ær swā micel þegna hēap ymb hira cyning; and næfre þegnas bēt ġebærdon!

184. Þā for·geaf se cyning Bēowulfe gyldenne seġn, his siġes tō lēane, swelce ēac helm, and byrnan, and dēorwierpe sweord. Ne þorfte Bēowulf nā scāmian þāra ġiefena! Þā hēt se cyning lādan inn eahta hors; þāra ān hāfde sadol on: þæt wæs þæs cyninges wīghors. Þā for·geaf hē Bēowulfe þā hors tō·ēacan þāem oþrum māþmum: hēt hine þāra wel brūcan. Swā manlice lēanode him se gōda cyning his þeġnscipe!

185. Þā·ġiet se cyning sealde Bēowulfes ġefērum dēorwierpe māþmas; and hēt þone āne mid fēo for·ġieldan þe Grēndel ær ā·cwealde.

186. Þā mihte man ġehīeran eft swā ær þære hearpan swēġ. Þā on·gann þæs cyninges scōp lēoþ singan be Hēnġeste and Finne, hū Finn on his āgenre byriġ of·slæġen wearþ.

187. Þā þæt lēoþ ā·sungen wæs, þā wæs eft swā ær hleahtor and gamen on Heorote, and þā byrelas scēncton wīn of gyldenum fatum.

188. Þā cōm Wealhþēo forþ, mid gyldenre cynewiþþan ġefrætwod: ēode þær Hrōþgār and Hrōþwulf æt·ġædere sæton, ēam and nefa. Þā cwæþ hēo: ‘On·fō þisse cuppan, mīn hlāford, Hrōþgār cyning! Bēo bliþe, and tō Ġēatum sprec mildum wordum, and lēana him mid ġiefum, swā cyninge ġedafenap! Þū hæfst nū gōdne friþ, feorran and nēan: Heorot is ġefælsod.

189. ‘Brūc þīnes cynerīces swā lange swā þū mōte, and hit þīnum māġum lāef, þonne þū ġewītan sceaht! Ic cann mīnne glædne Hrōþwulf þæt hē wile uncru ġemāenu bearn ārlice healdan, ġif þū ær ġewītst þonne hē. Ic wēne þæt hē wile uncrum bearnum mid gōde lēanian eall þæt wit him tō willan and tō āre ġedydon, ġif hē þæt ġeman.’

190. Þā ēode hēo þær hire suna twēġen sæton, Hrēþriċ and Hrēþmund, and manige æþelinga suna mid him. Þær

sæt ēac Bēowulf be þām twām gebrōþrum. þā bær hēo him þā cuppan, and him hrægl iewde and micelne healsbēag, and hine grētte mildum wordum, and spræc þus beforan eallum þām werode :

191. ‘Brūc þisses hrægles and þisses bēages, lēofa Bēowulf, and gēþēoh wel! Bēo þissum cnihtum līpe lārēow; ic þē þæs lēan geman! Hæfst þū swā gebæred þæt þīn lof biþ ā·ræred ā būtan ende feorran and nēan.

192. ‘Blissa nū on þām gebēorscipe! Hēr is æghwelc mann oþrum getrīewe, and his hlāforde hold. Ealle sind gēþwære; lustlice hie dōþ swā ic bidde.’

193. þā sēo cwēn hire spræce geændode, þā ēode hēo tō þām cyninge sittan.

Be Grēndles mēder.

194. On þisse blisse þurh·wunodon hie oþ·þæt niht cōm. þā gewāt se cyning tō his būre þæt hē hine þær·inne gereste. His þegnas hē lāfde þær bæftan, þæt hie þā healle hēolden, swā hie oft ær dydon.

195. þā wearþ sēo heall mid beðdum and mid bolstrum geond·brædd, and ælc mann his reſte sohte. Hie setton hira ſcieldas him tō hēafdum. þær mihte man geſeon ælces mannes wæpnu him gehende licgan; for·þām hira þēaw wæs þæt hie ealneweg tō wīge gearwe wæron ge æt hām ge ūte, swā oft swā hira hlāforde þearf wæs: þæt wæs gōd folc!

196. Hie þā sōna on·slēpon. Hira sum on·geald swīpe sārlice þære nihtreſte, swā Denum oft ær gelamp þurh Grēndles nīþ. Nū wearþ eallum mannum cūþ þæt wrecend þā·giet leofode: þæt wæs Grēndles mōdor. Sēo cōm on þære ilcan nihte tō Heorote. þā wearþ Dena gefēa tō gedrēfednesse gecierred, siþþan Grēndles mōdor inne·fealh. Ac se ege wæs læssa, for·þāmþe hit wif wæs, næs wer.

197. Þā wearþ manig sweord ġetogen ġeond þā healle, and manig sċield ā·hafen; hīe ne ġemundon nā helm ne byrnan þā him se brōga on-becōm. Hēo wearþ þā swīpe ā·fyrht, siþþan hēo on·funden wæs: wolde ūt þanon, þæt hēo hire fēore burge. Ac hēo ġefēng hraþe þāra þegna āne, Æsċhere hātte, and hine ferede tō hire mōrfæstenne; and se Æsċhere wæs þām cyninge ealra manna lēofost. Næs Bēowulf þær, ac him wæs oþer būr ær ġeteohhod. Hēo ġenam ēac hire suna hand and eaxe, þær hēo hīe hangian ġeseah.

198. Þā wæs se cyning swīpe ġedrēfed on mōde, þā hē ġehierde þæt his ġelufoda þegn dēad wæs. Hraþe wearþ Bēowulf fetod tō þæs cyninges būre. Hē þā Bēowulf ēode sōna mid his ġefērum þær se cyning his bād. Þā grētte hē þone cyning, and āscode hine ġif sēo niht him ġetæse wære. Þā andswarode se cyning:

199. ‘Ne āsca þū æfter ġesælpum! Sorg is ġenīwod mē and mīnum folce. Æsċhere is dēad, Eormenrīces ieldra brōþor, mīn wita and mīn ġefēra on wīge: oft wit on ġefeohte stōdon æt·samne, uncru hēafdu wერიende, þonne fēþan hniton and helmas cnysedon. Nis nān swā ġōd þegn swā hē!

200. ‘Nū is him tō banan ġeworden sum unfælu wiht. Ne wāt ic hwider hēo oþ·flēah mid þære heryþe. Hēo wræc þā fæhþe þe þū Grēndel ā·cwealdest ġiestran-niht. Hē æt wīge ā·fēoll, and nū cōm oþer fēond, hire sunu tō wrecanne.

201. ‘Ic þæt ġehierde ūplēndisċe mēnn sęcgan þæt hīe ġesāwen swelċe twā wihta hwearfian ġeond þā mōras. Þāra oþer wæs, þæs-þe him þuhte, wīfe anlic. Oþer hāfde weres wæstm; būtan hē wæs māra þonne ænig oþer mann; þone man nemnde Grēndel on ealddagum. Nyston hīe hwæþer hē fæder hāfde, oþþe hwæt his cynn wære.

202. ‘Hīe eardiaþ on wēstum lande and on æmennum: nabbap him tō gefērum būtan wulfas and wildēor. Nis þæt land manigum gefēre, forþæm þær sind sċearpe wegas and stānihte, and hēa clifu, and wilde mōras. And þær is micel mēre on middan þæm mōrum, þe man hætt “nicera mēre.” And of þæm mēre ān ēa is iernende mid unġefōglicum strēame, hwīlum bufan eorþan, hwīlum under eorþan, oþ-þæt hēo ūt-sċiētt on gārsċcg.

203. ‘Nis hit feorr heonon þæt se mēre stent under hārum stāne. Of þæm stāne sind ā-weaxene swīpe hrīmige bearwas, þe þæt wæter ofer-helmiap; and þæt wæter is sweart under þæm clife neoþan. Þær man mæg micel wundor on niht ġesēon, swelċe eall þæt wæter biernende wære. Nān swā wīs mann ne leofap þæt hē þone grund wite.

204. ‘Nān mann þær eardian ne mæg; ac for þæm manigfealdum brōgum and eġesum and for þære ānnesse þæs wīdgillan wēstennes hit nēniġ mann ā-drēogan ne mæg, ac hit ælc mann for þæm befliehþ, ġe furpum wildēor. Ġif hit ġelimpþ þæt heorot þone wudu sēce for hunda eġe, him biþ lēofre þæt hē his lif þær on ōfre for-læte þonne hē inn wile on þæt wæter. Þæt is unhīeru stōw: is þæt wæter sweart, and mid stormum hrēoh; æfre hit riġnþ þær, swelċe heofon wēope.

205. ‘Nū is eft swā ær ræd æt þē ānum ġelang! Ne canst þū ġiet þā frēcnan stōwe þær þū hīe findan miht; sēc, ġif þū dyrre! Ic þē þā fæhþe mid fēo lēanige and mid dēorwierpum māpmum, swā ic ær dyde, ġif þū on-weġ-cymst.’

206. þā cwæp Bēowulf: ‘Ne sorga þū, snotra mann! Bētere is æġhwelcūm þæt hē his frēond wrece þonne hē fela murne. Ūre æġhwelc sċeal ġebīdan his lifes ende. Ġewyrċe, sē-þe mōte, dōm ær his dēape! þæt biþ him bētt æfter his

dæge. *Ā·rīs, Hrōþgār cyning! Uton hraþe faran! Uton Grēndles mēder æfter-spyrian! Ic hit þē gehāte: ne losað hēo nā, ne on lande ne on sǣ, ne on sǣs grunde, gā þær hēo wile! Þȳs dæge hafa gēþyld þīnra iermþa, swā ic þē wēne tō!*

207. *Þā ā·hlēop se ealda cyning, Dryhtne þanciende þæs-þe Bēowulf gēspræc. Þā gēwāt hē þanon, on horse rīdende, and manige his þegna mid him. Þā lāstas wæron iefgesīene, þær Grēndles mōdor þæs þegnes lichaman ferede. Hīe drifon þæt spor gēond æceras and mǣdwa ūt of þām bȳnan lande inn on þone weald, siþþan ūt on þone mōr.*

208. *Þā ēodon hīe tō þām stānihtan lande, þær þā paþas sticole wæron and swīþe nearwe. Þā ēode se cyning beforan, fēowera sum his witena, for·þām hē cūþe bēst þone weġ. Þā fāringa hīe gēsāwon þā for·sēarodan bēamas ofer þone hāran stān hangian and þone sweartan mēre under·neoþan.*

209. *Þā wearþ þām cyninge and his witum swīþe ange on mōde, þā hīe Æscheres hēafod on þām ōfre gēmētton, and gēsāwon hū þæt wæter wæs eall mid blōde gedrēfed. Þā blēow man horn, and gēsamnode þæt werod. Hīe þā ealle wīcodon be þām mēre. Hīe gēsāwon manigra cynna nǣdran and sǣdracan on þām wætere swimman, swelce ēac niceras on þām næssum licgan. Hīe þā ealle ierre on·weġ·hruron, sōna swā hīe þone horn gehīerdon. Þāra ānne Bēowulf mid flāne of·scēat: gelette hine his sundes. Þā wearþ hē mid sperum tō·sticod and mid hōcum on land getogen; þā mēnn scēawodon þone eġeslican giest.*

Hū Bēowulf of·slōg Grēndles mōdor.

210. *Þā gīerede hine Bēowulf mid his hēreġeatwum: dyde on his byrnan, and sētte him helm on hēafod. Þone helm worhte sum cræftig smiþ on ealddagum; sē hine mid eofera anlicnessum besētte, þæt hine nān sweord bītan ne mihte.*

Bēowulf hæfde ēac swīpe ænlic sweord; þæs him on·lāh Unferþ, þæs cyninges þyle, þā him wæs gōdes wæpnes þearf. Þæt wæs eald lāf: ne swāc hit nāfre æt wīge. Hūru ne gemunde Unferþ his ærran gielpes, þā hē Bēowulfe þæs sweordes on·lāh: ne dorste his fēore genēþan under þām hrēom yþum. Þær ā·læg his dōm, þæt hē þā æt nīehstan hine selfne tō nahte bemæt. Næs hit Bēowulfe swā, siþþan hē hine tō wīge gegiered hæfde. Þā cwæp Bēowulf:

211. 'Gepenc nū, þū snotra cyning, nū ic eom fūs tō sīþianne, hwæt wit ær gespræcon: gif ic æt þīnre þearfe mīn līf for·lēte, þæt þū mē ā wære on fæder stæle æfter mīnum forþsīpe. Bēo þū mundbora mīnum þegnum, gif ic on wīge ā·fealle! On·send ēac, lēofa Hrōþgār, Hygelāce þā mārmas þe þū mē ær sealdest, þæt hē mæge on·gietan, þonne hē on þæt gold starap, þæt ic cystigne mundboran funde. And læt Unferþ mīn dēorwierpe sweord habban; ic wile mē mid Hruntinge dōm gewyrcan, oþþe mē sceał dēap niman.'

212. Þā efste Bēowulf unforhtlice æfter þissum wordum: hē nolde nānre andsware bīdan, ac þær·rihte intō þām mære scēat, and under þā yþa dēaf. Sægþ þæt spell þæt hē ealne dæg niþer swamm ær hē mihte þone grund on·gietan.

213. Þā under þām on·funde Grēndles mōdor þæt sum mann scuccena eardes ufan fandode. Grāp þā him tō·gēanes, and hine gefēng mid hire egeslicum clāwum. Ac hēo ne mihte him naht lāpes gedōn: ne mihte hēo nā þā isenan hringas mid hire fingrum þurh·fōn. Ac hēo hine fæste befēng, þæt hē ne mihte hīs sweordes wealdan, ne hine wiþ þā sādēor wērian, þe hine on þām sunde swīpe swenc-ton mid hira tuscum.

214. Þā on·geat Bēowulf þæt hē on sumre healle wæs, þær him þæs wāteres flōd naht dērian ne mihte for þām hrōfe. Þæt is ēac micel wundor þæt hē leoht geseah inne on þære healle beorhte scīnende.

215. Þā on·geat hē þæt mihtige mērewīf, and þā ræsde on hīe, and hīe on þæt hēafod slōg, þæt hit hlēoþrode mid þāem dynte, swelce þæt sweord sum egeslic wīglēoþ sunge. Þā on·geat hē þæt þæt sweord nolde bītan; ac him sēo ecg ġeswāc æt þære pearfe, þēah hit oft ær on wīge dohte. Þæt wæs se forma sīp þæt þāem sweorde his dōm ā·læg.

216. Þā wearp Bēowulf ānræd swā ær, and his mārþa ġemunde. Hē wearp þā þæt sweord of·dūne, ierre on mōde, þæt hit on eorþan læg; and his mægne ġetriewde, swā þegn sceał dōn, ġif hē him wile langsum word æt his ende ġewyrčan, and ne carap ymb his līf. Ne rohte hē þære fæhþe: ġefēng þæt wīf be hire feaxe, and hīe on eorþan wearp. Ac hēo him þæt grimme for·geald, þā hēo hine ġefēng and ofer·wearp, þæt hē on felle wearp, and hire seax ġetēah: wolde hire sunu wrecan.

217. Hē hæfde þā for·sīpod, būtan hine sēo byrne ġescilde, and him þæs God ūpe þæt hē eft ā·stōd. Þā ġeseah hē sweord on þāem wāge hangian. Þæt wæs eald lāf, ealra wāepna bēst. Hit wæs mære þonne ænig oþer mann a·hēbban mihte. Hē þā þæt sweord ġefēng, līfes orwēna, and hit of scēaþe ā·tēah, and þæt wīf hētelīce slōg on þone heals, þæt sēo ecg eall þurh·wōd ġe flāesc ġe bānhringas. Hēo þā mid þāem dynte nīper ā·sāg, and hire līf ā·lēt.

218. Þā ġefeah Bēowulf þæs weorces miclum ġefēan; ac hē wæs wilniende þæt hē þæs ġewinnes mihte mære ġefremman: wolde Grēndle for·gieldan þā unārīmedlican hērgunga þe hē on Denum ær ġeworhte. Hē þā funde hine on his rēste dēadne licgan: ne wearp sēo wund ġehæled þe hē ær on Heorote on·fēng. Þā cearf hē him þæt hēafod of mid ānum dynte, þæt þæt bodig wīde sprang, and þæt hēafod forþ wand on þā flōre.

Hū Bēowulf brohte þāem cyninge Grēndles hēafod.

219. Sōna þæt gesāwon þā witan þe mid Hrōþgāre þone mēre hēoldon þæt þæt wæter wæs eall mid blōde gedrēfed. Þā on·gunnon hīe ymb Bēowulf tō sprecanne: cwædon þæt hīe ne wēndon þæt hē æfre eft cōme Hrōþgār sēcan, for·þāem hīe ealle untwēogendlice wēndon þæt hine þæt mērewīf of·slægen hæfde.

220. Þā cōm nōn; þā for·lēton hīe þone mēre, and him hāmweard wēndon. Ac þā Gēatas belifon þær bæftan: sæton him on þāem ōfre sēoce on mōde, and on þone mēre starodon. Hīe wȳscton, and þēah ne wēndon, þæt hīe hira hlāford eft gesāwen.

221. Þā under þāem on·gann þāra ġenta sweord wanian swelce hit īses ġiecel wære; wæs Grēndles blōd tō þāem hāt and ætren. Wæs þæt micel wundor þæt hit eall ġemealt būtan þāem hilde ānum! Þā nam Bēowulf þæt hilt and Grēndles hēafod samod, and nān þing elles, þēah hē þær manige mǣpmas ġeseah.

222. Þā ēode hē ūt of Grēndles healle, and wearþ hraþe on sunde: dēaf ūp þurh þæt wæter. Ne ehton his nā þā sǣdēor, swā hīe ær dydon, for·þāem se mēre wæs eall ġefælsod siþþan Grēndel dēad wæs.

223. Hē cōm þā tō lande swimman, swīpe ġefēonde þære byrþenne þe hē him mid hæfde. Þā ēodon his þeġnas him tō·ġēanes, Gode þanciende þæt hīe hine mōsten ġesundne ġesēon, and him of·dydon helm and byrnan; of þāem drēap wæter wip blōd ġemēnged.

224. Hīe þā fōron þanon, blipe on mōde. Hira fēowere earfoþlice þæt hēafod feredon on stenge. Ēodon swā forþ be þāem cūpum wegum oþ·þæt hīe tō Heorote cōmon. Þā cōm Bēowulf inn·gān on þā healle, and grētte þone cyning.

þā wearþ Grēndles hēafod be feaxe inn-boren and þære mōdor samod, þām mannum tō wāfersiēne. Ealle wundrodon þære seldcūpan ġesihpe.

225. Þā cwæp Bēowulf: ‘Hwæt, wē þē þās sālāc hider brohton, Hrōþgār cyning, þæs siges tō tātne! Ic hīe under wætere earfoplice ġeēode. Þæt wæs heard ġefeoht: ic þær forwurde on þæs mēres grunde, būtan mē God ġescilde.’

226. Hē sægde þā þām cyninge hū hine hæfde ġeworden wiþ Grēndles mōdor. Þā cwæp hē eft: ‘Ic hit þē ġehāte þæt þū mōst on Heorote būtan sorge slæpan, þū and þīne þēgnas: ne þearft þū þē nānne hearm ondrædan on þā healse, swā þū ær dydest.’

227. Þā wearþ þæt gyldene hilt þām cyninge on hand āġiefen. Hē þā se cyning scēawode þæt hilt; on þām wæs ġenta ġewinn swīpe fægere ġemearcod, swelce hit ātiefred wære, hū hīe wiþ God wunnon, and hū hē him þæs lēan forġeald, þā hē hīe mid wæterflōde fordyde. Þæt wæs þæt æreste ġewinn þe on þissum middangearde ġewearþ. Þær wæs ēac on þām hilde mid rūnstafum ġemearcod and ġesett hwām þæt sweord ærest ġeworht wære.

228. Þā cwæp se cyning (ealle swīgodon): ‘Þæt lā mæg wita sęcgan, sē-þe eall ġeman þæs-þe on ealddagum ġewearþ, þæt nān swā gōd þēgn swā þū eart ne wearþ nāfre ġeboren, mīn frēond Bēowulf! Is þīn lof āræred wīde ġeond eorþan. Ne eart þū tō swīpe ūp-āhafen for þīnum mæġne, ac þū hit mid ġeþyldum hieltst. Þū sceaht þīnum folce tō frōfre weorþan tō langre tīde.

229. ‘Ne wearþ Denum swā Hēremōd cyning. Ne ġewēox hē him tō frōfre, ac tō forwyrde, mid þāmpe hē his āgne māgas slōg and āmierde, oþ-þæt hē of his rīce āfliemed wearþ, and his līf on wræcsīpe ġeēndode, hwearfiende āna.

And þēah se ælmihtiga hine mid mægne gegōdode and mid snelscipe ofer ealle mēnn. Þā grēow hwæpre wælhreownes on his mōde, and gītsung, and ealle uncysta. Lær þē be þāem! Ic hæbbe þē þis bīspell ā·reaht þæt þū mæge wīsdōm leornian.

230. ‘Is micel wundor tō sēcganne hū se ælmihtiga his giefas sælþ þāem-þe hē wile: sumum mēnn hē for·giefþ wīsdōm, sumum þegnscipe. Hwīlum hē þāem mēnn his willan tō-forlætt tō langre tīde: sælþ him ealle eorþan wynta, and gedēþ him brād rīcu under·þīedd, þæt hē ne mæg for his unwīsdōme his ende geþencan. Hē leofaþ on wistum. Ne geswēncþ hine ādl ne sorg. Ne dreccþ hine unfriþhere on ænige healfe. Ac eall woruld him on willan went.

231. ‘Ne cann hē þæt wierce; oþ-þæt him on·innan ofermētto weaxaþ, þonne se engel slæppþ þe þære sāwle giemþ. Is se slæp tō fæst, and se bana nēah, sē-þe mid his bogan fācenlice scīett. Þonne wierþ hē on heortan of·scoten mid bitterre flāne. Ne mæg hē hine gescildan wiþ þone ā·wiergdan scuccan; ac hē him on hand gæþ, and wierþ his bebodum under·þīedd, and on eallum þingum færþ be his ræde.

232. ‘Þonne þyncþ him se wela tō lýtēl þe hē ær brūcende wæs mid ungemete. Þonne wierþ hē tō gītsere: hordaþ his gold, and ne sælþ hit nā his mannum, swā cyninge gedafenað. Ac for þāem hwīlwēndlicum spēdum þe him God sealde hē for·giett and for·giemþ þæt tōwearde lif.

233. ‘Þonne færlīce becymþ se ende: se fāga lichama fielp. Þonne fēhþ oþer tō, sē-þe þā māþmas dælp unhnēawlice þe se oþer hordode: ne giemþ nā his eges.

234. ‘For·būg þā uncyste, lēofa Bēowulf, manna bēsta! Gecēos þē ēcne ræd! Ne giem þū ofermētta! Nū is þīnre geogoþe blæd tō lýtēlre hwīle; sōna hit biþ þæt þē ādl oþþe ieldo þīnes mægnes benimþ, oþþe wæpnas ecg, oþþe fýres

feng, oþþe flōdes wielm, oþþe ēagena bearhtm : ne miht þū dēap forflēon !

235. 'Swā ic Dena rīce hēold fīstīg wintra, and hīe wiþ hira fiend heardlice bewerede, þæt ic nānne wiþerwinnan findan ne mihte ġeond ealne middangeard. Hwæt mē þæs edwenden cōm, siþþan mē Grēndel wearþ onsæġe ! Gode ælmihtigum sīe þanc þæt ic mōste starian on þæs fēondes hēafod unlibbendes, æfter uncrum ealdum ġewinne ! Gā nū tō setle, and þæs ġebēorscipes brūc ! Ġefeoh þīnra mārþa ! þū sceaht fela mārþma onfōn, siþþan morgen biþ.'

236. Hē þā Bēowulf blissode miclum þære spræce, and wistfullode on þām ġebēorscipe, swā him se cyning bebēad. þā wæs eft swā ær fæġeru ġereordung.

237. þā cōm niht ; þæt werod eall ā'rās, and se cyning his rehte sohte. Bēowulfe wæs ēac slæpes micel lust. Hine þā swā mēþigne se seleþegn tō þām būre ġelædde þe him ær ġeteohhod wæs ; and hē þærinne slēp oþ-þæt þā fuglas mid hira sange þæt dægred bododon.

Hū Ġēatas eft hira eard ġesohton.

238. þā ā'rison þā Ġēatas ealle : hīe tō scipe woldon, þæt hīe eft hira eard ġesohten.

239. þā hēt Bēowulf Unferþe his sweord eft ā'ġiefan : hēt hine þæt sweord niman, and sæġde him þære lāne þanc. Hē herede ēac þæt sweord : cwæþ þæt hit gōd wæpen wære. On þām ġecyþde Bēowulf his þegnscipe and his mōd þæt hē þæt sweord ne leahtrode, þēah hit him ær æt wīge ġeswice.

240. þā þā Ġēatas ealle ġearwe wæron, þā ēodon hīe þær Hrōþgār sæt on his cynesetle. þā grētte Bēowulf þone cyning, and cwæþ : 'Nū wē cuman willaþ sęcgan þæt wē fūse sind Hyġelāc cyning tō sēcanne. Wē wæron hēr on

eallum þingum wel bewēnede : þū ūs wel dohtest. Ġif ic þē tō willan mære dōn mæg, ic bēo sōna gearo. Ġif ic ġehiere ofer sǣ þæt þā nēahþēoda wiþ þē ġewinn ūp-āhebben, ic bringe þē þūsend cęmpena tō helpe. Ic wāt on Hyġelāce cyninge, þēah hē ġeong sīe, þæt hē mē fręmman wile mid wordum and mid weorcum, ġif þē biþ manna þearf. Ġif þonne þīn sunu, Hrēþrīc æþeling, tō Ġēata lande þençþ, hē mæg þær fela frēonda findan : ġōd biþ þām þe dēah þæt hē fierlenu land sēce.'

241. þā andswarode him Hrōþgār : 'Se ælmihtiga þurh his wīsdōm sęnde þē þās word on mōde : ne ġehierde ic nǣfre swā ġeongne mann snotorlicor sprecan ! þū eart on līchaman strang, and on mōde wīs. Ic wēne, ġif hit ġelimpþ þæt Hyġelāc on wīge ā-fieþ, oþþe him ęlles-hwæt ġesǣlþ, and þū līfes bīst, þæt Ġēatas nānne bęteran cyning tō cęo-sanne næbben, ġif þū þæs rīces on-fōn wilt. Mē þīn mōd līcaþ swā lęng swā bęt, lēofa Bēowulf ! Hæfst þū swā ġebǣred þæt sibb sčeal bēon ġemǣne þām folcum bām, Ġēatum and Dęnum, and þā ġewinn ręstan þe hīe ær drugon. Hūru man sčeal friþ healdan and mid ġiefum fǣstnian swā lange swā ic rīce hæbbe. Ic wāt þæt þā folc bā ealles fǣstmōd sind ġe wiþ fēond ġe wiþ frēond on þā ealdan wīsan.'

242. þā sealde him se cyning twelf mǣþmas : bǣd hine mid þām ġiefum his āgene lēode sēcan, and hrǣdlīce eft cuman. þā cyste hine se cyning and be healse nam. Tēaras him of þām ēagum fēollon : wæs him se mann tō þām lēof þæt hē ne mihte þā tēaras for-beran. Wearþ him þæt blōd mid langoþe on-ǣled. Hē wýsčte and wilnode þæt hē mōste hine eft ġesēon ; and þēah hine þæs twēode, for-þām hē wæs swīþe eald.

243. þā ġewāt Bēowulf þanon mid mǣþmum ġeweorþod :

ēode þær his þæt scīp bād. On þām wege hēredon þā Gēatas þæs cyninges cystignesse: þæt wæs cyning ealles orleahstre, oþ-þæt hine ieldo his mæġnes benam, swā hēo manige dēþ.

244. Þā Gēatas ēodon swā forþ, oþ-þæt hīe tō þære sǣ strande cōmon. Þā rād him se weard tō-gēanes. Ne grētte hē hīe nā mid hearme, swā hē ær dyde; ac hē him frēondlice tō-cwæþ: bād hīe ġesunde tō hira scīpe gān, þær hit on ancre rād, mid hēreġeatwum ġehladen and mid missenlicum mǣpmum. Þā sealde Bēowulf þām bātwearde golde-fæted sweord, þæt hē siþþan þȳ wierþra wæs for þām mǣpme, þonne hē on healle sæt.

245. Swā Bēowulf and his ġefēran of Dēna lande fōron, and tō hira āġnum lande becōmon. Sōna swā hīe tō lande cōmon, þā ēodon hīe Hyġelāc cyning grētan. And se cyning hira ġefæġen wæs, forþām hē ne wēnde nā þæt hē scolde Bēowulf his mæġ eft libbendne ġesēon.

246. Þā on-gann se cyning hine ġeorne befrīġnan hū him on þām sīpe ġelamp. And Bēowulf him þæt eall, sweotollice sæġde. And þā hē his sprāce ġeġndod hǣfde, þā sealde hē þām cyninge þā bēstan þāra mǣpma þe hē him mid brohte; and hē sealde sume þā mǣpmas þære cwēne, sume his frēondum and māġum. And hīe ealle þāra ġiefena fæġnodon.

247. And se cyning weorþode Bēowulf miċlum ġe mid fēo ġe mid landāre. And Bēowulf þurh-wunode siþþan on þām mǣstum ġesǣlpum and on þære mǣstan weorþunge.

NOTES

23 g. *gehīerde* 'heard' preterite of *gehīeran* 6. *gesāwon* 'saw' preterite plural of *gesēon*.

24 g. *grētte* 'greeted' preterite of *grētan*.

25 g. *geseah* preterite singular of *gesēon* 23. *sēo undǣd* 'evil deed, crime', literally 'un-deed'; *sēo dǣd* 17. *feorran* 'from afar'.

26 g. *canst þū* 'knowest thou' from *cann*. *þisne* 62. *se cræft* 'art, trade, occupation'. *gesihst* 'seest' from *gesēon*.

27 g. *ealneweg* 'always', literally 'all the way'; *se weg* 'road, way'. *gearo* 'ready'. *wunodon* 'dwelt' preterite plural of *wunian*. *þær* 'there'. *lang* 'long'. *sēo tīd* 'time'.

28 g. *sēo heall* 'hall'. *iernþ* 'runs' from *iernan* 2; *iernþ ymb* 'revolves round'. *sēo eorþe* 'earth' 8.

30 g. *sēle* 'give!' from *sellan*. *se hafoc* 'hawk'. *hwæt* 'what'. *sceal* 'shall'. *þīn* 'thy'. *gebrōþru* plural of *brōþor* 11. *þæt hors* 'horse'.

31 g. *se god* 'God'. *sealde* preterite of *sellan*. *þæt leoht* 'light'.

32 g. *se slāp* 'sleep'. *bīþ* 'is'. *se dēap* 'death'. *gelīcost* 'most like' from *gelīc*. *andswarode* preterite of *andswarian* 'answer', from *sēo andswaru* 1. *þus* 'thus'. *gelīcode* 'pleased' from *gelīcian*. *sēo cwēn* 'the queen'. *sind* 'are'. *getrīewe* 'faithful' plural of *getrīewe*.

33 g. *eall* 'all'. *nytt* 'useful'. *on-bestæl* 'stole on, came upon'; *stelan* 'steal'. *ċearf* 'cut' from *ċeorfan*. *þæt hēafod* 'head', plural *hēafdu*. *of* 'off'. *se fiscere* 'fisherman'. *bregdap* 'pull, twist, weave' from *bregdan*. *þæt nett* 'net'.

34 g. *se dæg* 'day, life-time'. *ēode* 'went' preterite of *gān*. *sēo stræt* 'paved (Roman) road, street'. *wacian* 'to watch'. *se þeof* 'thief'. *sæt* 'sat' from *sittan*. *se ealdor-mann* 'chief, duke, nobleman'. *cwæp* 'spoke, said' from *cweþan*.

35 g. *se mangere* 'merchant'. *ā-stāg* 'ascended' from *ā-sfīgan*. *se bēam* 'tree'. *hangiap* 'hang' from *hangian*. *se mere* 'lake'. *ūte* 'outside, out'. *sēo sǣ* 'sea'. *se bāt* 'boat' — *on ānum bāte* 'in a boat'; *ān* 'one' is also used as an indefinite article, which is, however, generally omitted.

37 g. *nān* 'no one, none' is also used as an adjective, as in *nān mann* 'no man'. *ofslōg* 'killed' from *of-slēan*. *þritig* 'thirty'.

38 g. *se steorra* 'star'. *sēo hǣte* 'heat'.

39 g. *betst* 'best' from *gōd*; compare *betera* 'better'.

40 g. *mārost* 'most famous' from *mære*.

41 g. *gemunde* 'remembered' from *geman*. *þæt word 2. þe* 'which'. *ār* 'formerly, before'. *spræc* 'spoke' from *sprecan*. *þæt yfel* 'evil'. *wēnan* 'to expect, hope'. *fægnian* 'rejoice'. *se gebēorscipe* 'feast'; *se gebēor* 'boon-companion', literally 'fellow beer-drinker', where the *ge-* gives the sense of 'together', as in *gefēra* 'companion', originally 'fellow-traveller' (*fēran* 'go, travel') and *gebrōþru* 30; but in many words the *ge-* has no meaning.

42 g. *þæt sweord 3. on-fōn* 'to receive'; *fōn 91. se mēte* 'food'. *brūcan* 'enjoy'. *fīend* plural (18) of *se fēond 9. ehtan* 'to pursue, persecute'.

43 g. *se friþ* 'peace'. *bædon* 'prayed, asked' from *biddan*.

44 g. *getīþode* 'granted' from *getīþian*. *þancode* 'thanked' from *þancian*. *þæs* genitive of *þæt* 'that, it'.

46 g. *se strand* 'shore'.

48 g. *se wita* 'sage, councillor'.

49 g. *se cræft* 26. *þæt cild* 11. *sēo cwēn* 32.

50 g. *sum* 'a certain, a, some', used also as a noun 'a certain one, some one'.

51 g. *se middangeard* 6. *þæt mōd* 'courage'. *wunode* preterite of *wunian* 27. *gedafenap* 'befits' from *gedafenian*. *sīe* 'be, is' subjunctive. *cystig* 'liberal'. *dīegle* 'secret, hidden'. *sēo stōw* 'place'. *sēo þearf* 'need'. *þrēo* 'three'. *þæt pund* 'pound'. *sēo butere* 'butter'. *swift* 'swift'. *se hund* 7. *nīwe* 'new'. *cūþ* 'known' adjective. *þæt gemōt* 'meeting'—*ealra witenas* (48) *gemōt* 'parliament'.

52 g. *sprec* imperative of *sprecan* 41. *milde* 'mild, gentle, kind'. *se munuc* 'monk'. *gāþ* 'go' from *gān* 34. *ælc* 'each'. *se nīþ* 'enmity, violence'.

57 g. *þæt mægen* 'strength'. *hēold* 'held' from *healdan*. *fīftig* 'fifty'. *se winter* 'winter', in reckoning 'year'. *se cempa* 5.

58 g. *se lārēow* 9. *wille, willap* 'will' from *willan*. *þæt* 'that' conjunction. *dō* 'do' from *dōn*. *lære* 'teach' from *læran*.

59 g. *wæs* 'was'. *Dene* only in plural 'Danes'; the names of nations are used also for the country itself, so that *on Denum* 'in or among the Danes' means also 'in Denmark'. *hāten* 'named, called' from *hātan*. *āscode* 'asked' from *āscian*. *be* 34 is used also in the sense of 'about, concerning'.

60 g. *āgen* 'own'.

62 g. *hwanon* 'whence'. *cōmon* 'came' from *cuman*. *hider* 'hither'. *þæt land* 'land, country, land as opposed

to water'. *swīpe* 'severely, excessively, very'. *brād* 'broad'. *sēo niht* 'night'. *þæt þing* 'thing, affair'.

63 g. *dyde* 'did' from *dōn* 58. *hū* 'how'. *mæg* 'can'. *bēon* 'to be'. *gesælig* 'happy'. *gesælpa* feminine plural 'happiness, prosperity'. *purh·wunian* 'to continue, remain'; *purh* 'through', *wunian* 27. *mōt* 'may'.

64 g. *hwider* 'whither'; compare *hider* 62. *wilt* 'wilt' from *willan* 58.

65 g. *cōmon* 62. *sceawian* 'look at, reconnoitre'. *fæger* 'beautiful'. *on* 'on' is here used as an adverb; compare *on bestæl* 33. *lōcian* 'look'.

66 g. *rīdan* 'ride'.

88 g. *healdan* 'hold, possess 57, preserve, guard'. *æلميhtig* 'almighty'.

89 g. *nū* 'now'. *fūs* 'hastening, ready to start'. *se eard* 'native country'. *sēcan* 'seek 83, visit'.

90 g. *hwæt* 'what' 30, here 'who'. *mihton* preterite (84) of *mæg* 63. *ā·þencan* 'think out, devise'; compare *þencan* 83. *wip·standan* 'withstand, resist'.

91 g. *bæd* preterite of *biddan*, *hē bitt* (70), *hē bæd*, *hīe bādon* (43), *gebeden*. *se fultum* 'help'. *belīfan*, *belāf*, *belifon* 'remain'. *bæftan* 'behind'. *ūpe* preterite (84) of *ann* 'grant'. *mōste* preterite (84) of *mōt* 63. *inn* adverb 'in'. *þæt pleoh* 'danger'. *man* indefinite pronoun 'one'; formed from *se mann*. *se hwæl* 'whale'. *fōn*, *fēhp*, *fēng*, *gefangen* 'seize, catch, take'—*þæt man gefō* 'to catch'. *swā* 'so 9, as'; *hwelc* 'who, which'—*swā hwelc swā* 'whoever'. *begā* imperative of *begān* 'practice'; *gān* 64.

92 g. *rīcsian* 'rule'; *þæt rīce* 57. *swelce* adverb 'as if'; *swelc* 'such'. *næs nā* 'was not'.

93 g. *gif* 'if'. *unforht* 'intrepid'; *forht* 'afraid, timid'. *swā . . swā* 'so . . as' 91. *self* 'self'. *neart* 'art not'.

95 g. *neom* 'am not'. *spēdig* 'rich'. *þæt wīn* 2. *bycgan* 'buy'. *dēoplicor* adverb, comparative of *dēoplice* 'deeply'; *dēop* 'deep'. *þonne* 'than'. *ā·beran* 'carry, support, endure'.

97 g. *þæt gielpword* 'boastful word or speech, vaunt'; *þæt word* 41; 13 (gender). *þæt bēdd* 'bed'. *stīgan*, *slāg*, *sligon* 'ascend'; compare *ā·stīgan* 35.

98 g. *wundorlic* 'wonderful'. *þyncan* 'seem'. *nis* 'is not'. *nān-þing* neuter 'nothing'; *þæt þing* 62. *būtan* 'except, but'. *sēo sceaðo* 'shadow, shade'.

106 g. *ēow* is here dative. *wīsian*, *wīsode* 'guide'; *sēo wīse* 'manner, way'. *sōna* 'immediately, quickly, soon', the last meaning being only occasional.

107 g. *ofslēan* 37; *slēan*, *slihþ*, *slōg*, *slāgen* 'strike, slaughter'.

108 g. *se wyrhta* 'worker, workman, artificer'; *wyrčan* 83. *gesamnian*, *gesamnode* 'collect, gather'. *sēo wund* 'wound'. *nāfre* 'never'. *hālan* 'heal'. *se demm* 'injury'. *manig* 'many'. *fram* preposition with dative 'from, by'. *se sāmān* 'sailor, pirate'.

110 g. *feallan*, *fielþ*, *fēoll*, *gefeallen* 'fall'.

1. *be* 59 g. *þissum* 62 g. *se middangeard* 51 g. *sēo sunne* 4 g. *gāþ* 103 g. *betwēonan* 'between' preposition with dative. *se heofon* 'sky, Heaven' 8 g. *sēo eorþe* 28 g. *on dæg* 15 g, 35 g 'by day, in the daytime'; *dæg* here is not the accusative, but an old form of the dative. *bufan* 'above' preposition with dative. *on niht* 62 g. *under* 35 g. *āfre* 'always, ever'; compare *nāfre* 109 g. *biþ* 102 g, 106 g. *iernan* 28 g, *arn*, *urnon* 'run, flow'. *ymb* prep. w. acc. 28 g. *and* 'and'. *ealswā*, in which the *eal-* is *eall* 33 g used as an adverb, and *swā-swā* have the same meaning as

the simple *swā* 91 g, so that *ealswā* . . *swā-swā* is equivalent to *swā* . . *swā* 93 g. *leohte* adverb 'brightly' from *leoht* 'bright'; compare *þæt leoht* 31 g. *scīnan*, *scān*, *scīnon* 'shine'. *dēþ* 103 g. *ūrum* 60 g. *hēafdum* 33 g.

2. *sēo healf* 'side, quarter, direction'. *þe* is not only a relative pronoun 63 g, but also a relative adverb with a variety of meanings, here 'where, in which'. *þær* 27 g refers back to *on þā healfē*. *ne* 109 g.

3. *hātan*, *hætt*, *hēt*, *hāten* 59 g 'call, name, command, bid, ask'. *ān* 2 g. *fram* 108 g. *se ūpgang* 'going up, rising'. *op* 'until, up to' preposition with accusative. *se æfen* 'evening'. *op-þæt* conjunction 'until', literally 'until that (that)'. *eft* adverb 'again, (come) back, afterwards'. *becuman* 67 g—*eft becuman* 'return'; 97 g (mood). *þær* 'to the place where'. *ær* 41 g. *ūp* 'upwards, up'. *stāg* 97 g. *þæt fæc* 'space of time, period'. *sind* 102 g. *tellan*, *tēlþ*, *tealde* 'count, consider (to be so and so)'. *fēower* 'four'. *twentig* 'twenty'. *sēo tīd* 'time, hour' 27 g, 57 g (case).

4. *swīþe* 62 g. *miçel* 51 g. *brād* 62 g. *þæs-þe* 'according as, as' is made up of *þæs* 59 g and the adverb *þe* 2. *bēc* 18 g. *sęcgan*, *sęgþ*, *sęgde*, imperative *sęge* 'say' 71 g, 83 g, 100 g. *se ymbhwyrft* 'circuit'; *ymb* 1, *hweorfan* 10. *ac* 'but'. *þynçan*, *þuhte* 98 g, 84 g. *lýtēl* 2 g, 50 g (ending). *forþāmþe* or *forþām* 'because', literally 'for that (that)'; *for* 34 g, *þām* 59 g, *þe* 2. *feorr* adverb 'far'; compare *feorran* 25 g. *sēo ġesihþ* 'power of sight, what is seen'; compare *hē ġesihþ* 'sees'.

5. *mōna*, *steorra* 38 g. *onfōþ* 42 g; *fōn* 91 g. *þæt leoht* 31 g.

6. *settan* 82 g 'set, appoint'. *mannum* 33 g (case). *tō* 34 g 'to', here 'for'. *sēo rēst* 'rest, bed'. *þeah-þe* 98 g.

þynce 98 g (mood). *þæt mancynn* 'mankind'; *se mann*, *þæt cynn* 'species, race, lineage'.

7. *dæghwæmlice* 'daily' adverb; *se dag*, *hwæm* 61 g (compare *gehwā* 'each'), *-lice* (compare *dēoplice* 95 g). *weaxan*, *wiext*, *wēox*, *geweaxen* 'grow, increase, wax'. *wanian*, *wanode* 79 g 'decrease, wane'. *simle* 'continually, always'. *wendan*, *went*, *wende* 70 g 'turn (transitive and intransitive), go'. *se hrycg* 'back'.

8. *þæt gēar* 'year'. *twelf* 'twelve'. *se mōnaþ* 'month'. *twā* 56 g. *fiftig* 57 g. *sēo wuce* 'week'. *siextig* 'sixty'; *siex* 'six'. *daga*, the noun is usually repeated in this way after the smaller number. *tō ēacan* preposition with dative 'besides'; *tō* and *se ēaca* 'increase'—*þær-tōēacan* 'in addition to that'. *tīda* nominative.

9. *se reġn* 'rain'. *cuman* 64 g, *cymþ* 73 g, *cōm*, *cumen*. of preposition with dative 'from, of': also adverb 'off' 33 g. *sēo lyft* 'air'. *ā-tēon* = *tēon*, *fiehþ*, *tēah*, *tugon*, *ġetogen* 'pull, draw'. *se wāta* 'moisture'. *sā* 46 g. *gaderian*, *ge-* 41 g 'collect'. *se scūr* 'shower'. *þonne . . þonne* 'when . . then'; demonstrative adverbs are used also relatively: *þā* 'then, when', *þær* 'there, where'. *māre* neuter (53 g) of *marā* 'bigger, greater, more' irregular comparative of *micel*. *ā-beran* 95 g; *beran*, *bierþ*, *bær*, *bāron*, *boren* 'carry, bring forth (child)'. *feallan* 110 g. *of-dūne* 'down', literally 'from the hill (*sēo dūn*)'.

10. *se hagol* 'hail'. *se dropa* 'drop'. *frēosan*, *frēas*, *fruron*, *ġefroren* 'freeze'; compare *hrēosan* 75 g. *uppe* 'up'. *sōna* 106 g. *swā-swā* 1. *sum* 50 g. *se scop* 'poet'. *ġieddian*, *ġieddode* 'compose or recite poetry'. *hwītost* superlative of *hwīt* 'white'. In reading these verses the words preceded by (·) must be uttered with extra stress. *þæt corn* 'grain, corn'. *hweorfan*, *hwierfþ*, *hwearf*, *hwurfon*,

gehworfen 'turn, wander, proceed'; compare *ymbhwyrft* 4, and, for the inflections, *weorþan* 77 g. *hit* refers to *corn* understood. *wealcan*, *wēolc* 'roll, whirl'. *se wind* 'wind'. *wierþ* 77 g. *þæt wæter* 'water'. *sippan* 'afterwards, then', also conjunction 'after, when'.

11. *þe . . on* 'in which'; *on* is here rather an adverbial prefix to the verb than a preposition. *libban*, *hē leofaþ*, *leofode* 'live'; compare *habban*, imperative *hafa* 104 g. *fēower* 3 g. *sēo gescēaft* 'created thing, element'. *nis* 109 g. *næbbe* = *ne hæbbe*, 95 g (mood). *mid* 34 g; prepositions sometimes follow the word they govern. *þæt fȳr* 'fire'.

12. *þynne* 'thin'. *ofergān* 'go over, pervade'. *ūp-stīgan* = *ūp-āstīgan* 3. *flēogan*, *flēag*, *flugon*, *geflogen* 'fly'. *se fugol* 'bird'. *se fisc* 'fish'. *swimman*, *swamm*, *swummon* 'swim'. *mihte* subjunctive 93 g. *hira nān* 37 g. *nære* = *ne wære*, here 'if it were not for'. *þe* 63 g. *þæt wolcen* 'cloud'. *se storm* 'storm'.

13. *āstyrian* = *styrian*, *styrede* 'stir, disturb'. Observe the distinction between *is* and *biþ* 106 g.

14. *se cræft* 26 g. *hwelc* 91 g. *canst* 84 g. *munuc* 52 g.

15. *þās þīne gefēran* 'these ones (who are) thy companions'; *se gefēra* 41 g. *se ierþling* 'agriculturist, farmer, ploughman'. *þæt scēap* 'sheep'. *se hierde* 'herdsman, cowherd'. *þæt hriþer* 'head of cattle'. *se hunta* 20 g. *se fiscere* 33 g. *se fuglere* 'fowler'; *se fugol* 12. *se cīepemann* 'merchant'; *cīepan* 'trade, buy, sell'. *se scōh*, plural *scōs* 47 g 'shoe'. *se wyrhta* 108 g. *se sealtere* 'salter, salt-maker'; *þæt sealt* 'salt'. *se bæcere* 'baker'.

16. *sēgst* 4. *hū* 63 g. *begæst* 91 g, 103 g. *lā* 'oh!', *lēof* 53 g—*lā lēof* or simply *lēof* '(dear) sir!'. *pearle* 'severely, very'. *swincan*, *swanc*, *swuncon* 'labour, suffer hardship'.

ǣlce *dæge* 52 g. *sceal* 30 g, *þū scealt*, *wē sculon*, *hē scolde* 'have to, ought to, shall'. *þæt dægred* 'dawn'. *ūt* 'out'. *þonne* 'then' 9. *se oxa* 'ox'. *felda* dative of *se feld* 'field'. *drīfan*, *drāf*, *drifon* 'drive'. *sēo sulh* 7 g, plural *sylh* 18 g; nouns that form their nominative plural by vowel-change have the same form for the dative singular; so also *on þære byrig* 'in the city'. *geocian*, *geocode* 'yoke'; *þæt geoc* 'yoke'. *nis nān* 109 g. *winter* 57 g. *steare* 'severe'. *dearr*, *þū dearst*, *wē durren*, *dorste*, subj. pres. *dyrr* 'dare', 95 g (mood). *se hām* 'home'; *æt* preposition with dative 'at'—in *æt hām*, *hām* is an old dative 1. *lūtian*, *lūtode* 'skulk, hide'; *lūtan*, *lēat* 'bow, bend' intrans. *se hlāford* 7 g. *se ege* 'fear'. *ac* 4. *þæt sčear* 'ploughshare'. *se culter* 'coulter'. *fæstnian*, *fæstnode* 'fasten, confirm'; *fæst* 'firm'. *full* 'full'. *se æcer* '(ploughed) field, acre'. *erian*, *erede* 'plough'. *oppe* 'or'. *māre* 9.

17. *ǣniġ* 'any'. *giese* 'yes'. *se cnapa* 5 g. *sēo gād* 'goad'. *þien þiede* 'stab, pierce, drive'. *hās* 'hoarse'. *for* 34 g. *se ciele* 'chill, cold'. *se hrēam* 'shouting'.

18. *dēst* 103 g. *ġiet* 'yet, still, in addition'. *tō dōnne* 65 g. *lēof* 16. *sēo binn* 'manger'. *þæt hieġ* 'hay'. *āfyllan* 'fill'; *ġefyllan* 71 g 'fill, satisfy with food'. *wæterian*, *wæterode* 'water, make to drink'. *se steall* 'stall, stable'. *feormian*, *feormode* 'clean'.

19. *ēalā* 'ah!, oh!'; *lā* 16. *þæt ġedeorf* 'labour, hardship'. *forþāmpe* 4. *neom* 109 g. *frēo* 'free'.

20. *on ǣrnemergen* 'early in the morning'; *ǣr* 41 g, *se morgen*, gen. *morgennes* 'morning'. *sēo lās*, plural *lāswa*, 'pasture'. *sippan* 10. *standan*, *stent*, *stōd*, *gestanden* 'stand'. *se hund* 7 g. *þy·lāspe* conjunction 'lest'; *lās* is the adverb of *lāssa* 9 g. *se wulf* 'wolf'. *forswelgan* 'devour'; *swelgan*, *swealg*, *swulgon*, *ġeswolgen* 'swallow'.

æfen 3. lādan 81 g. on·gēan 'again, back'. þæt loc 'lock, bolt', plural *locu* 'sheepfold'. melcan, *mealc* 'milk'. tuwa 'twice'. macian, *macode* 'make'. sēo butere 51 g. se cīese 'cheese'. getriewe 32 g.

21. on·geocian 'unyoke'. ealle niht 27 g. wacian, *wacode* 'be awake, watch'. for þēofum 34 g. þæs on morgenne 'next morning'. betācan 'entrust, commit'; tēcan 'show' 82 g. eft 3. wel 'well'. gefylde 18.

22. of 9. ānig 17. þing 98 g.

25. hwæs 61 g. cyning 15 g.

26. brēgdan 33 g, *brægd*, *brugdon*, *gebrogden*. nett 33 g. ā·settan = *setlan* 82 g. gehæp 'suitable'. stōw 51 g. tyhtan 'incite'. hund 20. þæt wildēor 'wild beast'. ehtan 42 g, preterite *ehte*, 91 g (mood). oþ·þæt 3. on un·gearwe 'unawares'; *gearo*, plur. *gearwe* 27 g. becuman 3. þus 32 g. læccan, *læhte* 'seize, take'. þonne . . . þonne 9. tō is here adverb—'I come up'. of·slēan 107 g.

27. būtan preposition with dative 'without'; also adverb, conjunction 'except 6, unless'. huntian, *huntode* 'hunt'.

28. fōn 91 g. swift 51 g.

29. swīþost 'chiefly' adverb, superl. of *swīþe* 4. se heorot 'deer, stag'. se rā 'roebuck'. se bār 'wild boar'. hwīlum 'sometimes'—dat. plur. of *sēo hwīl* 'while, period of time'; compare *stycēmælum* 5 g. se hara 'hare'.

30. tō·dæg 'to-day'; compare *on dæg* 1. se huntōþ 'act of hunting, what is taken in hunting, game'. nese 'no'. for·þām 4. se sunnan-dæg 'Sunday'; *sunnan* gen. of *sēo sunne*. ac 16. giestrاندæg 'yesterday'.

31. twēgen 56 g.

32. of·stician, -ode 'stab to death'; compare *of·slēan* 26.

33. gedyrstig 'daring'; *dearr* 16. bedrīfan = *drīfan* 16.

fæstlice 'firmly'; *fæst* 16. *on·gēan* 'against, to meet', also 'again' 20. *færlīce* 'suddenly'. *þæt spere* 'spear'.

34. *þā* 'then', also 'when' rel. 9. *forhtmōd* 'timid'; *forht* 93 g, *þæt mōd* 'mood, heart, mind, disposition, character, courage' 51 g'. *missenlic* 'various'. *wunian* 79 g. *se wudu* 'forest', nom. plur. and dat. sing. *wuda*; compare *se sunu*, *þā suna* 19 g.

35. *ymb* 1 'around, concerning, with regard to'. *huntop* 30. *sellan*, *selþ*, *sealde*, imper. *sele*! 83 g, 100 g. *swā hwæt swā* 'whatever'; *swā hwelc swā* 91 g.

36. *sōrȳdan* 'clothe'; *þæt scrūd* 'dress'. *fēdan*, *hē fētt*, *fēdde* 70 g. *hwīlum* 29. *þæt hors* 30 g. *oppe* 16. *se bēag* 'ring, torque'; *būgan*, *bēag*, *bugon*, *gebogen* 'bend, bow'. *þȳ* instrumental of *se*, as adverb 'the'; so also *hwȳ* 'why' is the instrumental of *hwā*, *hwæt*. *geornor* adverb, comparative of *georne* 'eagerly, zealously' (*georn* 'eager, willing').

38. *begietan*, *begiett*, *begeat*, *begēaton*, *begieten* 'acquire, get'. of 9. *se bīleofa* 'sustenance'; *libban*, *leofode* 11. *þæt scrūd* 36. *þæt feoh* 47 g.

39. *se bāt* 35 g. *rōwan*, *rēow* 'row'. *ūt* 16. *sēo ēa* 46 g. *weorpan*, *wearp*, *wurpon*, *geworpen* 'throw'. *se angel* 'hook'. *þæt æs* 'carrion, bait'. *sēo spyrtē* 'basket'. *hæftan* 'seize, take'. *niman*, *nam*, *nāmon*, *genumen* 'take'.

40. *gif* 93 g. *unclāne* 'impure'; *clāne* 'clean, pure'. *se mēte* 42 g.—*mē tō mēte* 6.

41. *hwær* 'where'. *clēpan*, *clēpte* 15. *ceaster* 17 g.

42. *bycgan* 95 g, *bygþ*, *bohte* 83 g. *ceasterware* 'citizens'; compare *Dene* 59 g. *hira* 37 g. *fela* 29. *sellan* 60.

43. *se æl* 'eel'. *se hacod* 'pike'. *sēo scēote* 'trout'; *scēotan*, *sciētt*, *scēat*, *scuton*, *scoten* 'shoot, dart' trans. and intr. *ōper* 'other'. *ēam* 46 g. *swimman* 12.

44. *forhwȳ* 'for what, why'; *hwȳ* 36. *fiscian*, *fiscode*

'fish'. *sæ* 46 g. *dō* 103 g. *seldon* 'seldom.' *mē* 33 g. *þæt* *rēwett* 'rowing'; *rōwan*.

45. *se hāring* 'herring'. *se leax* 'salmon'. *se styria* 'sturgeon'. *sēo lopestre* 'lobster'. *se crabba* 'crab'. *ōþerra* 43; *fela* always governs the genitive.

46. *wilt* 105 g. *hwæl* 91 g. *niē* 'not I' is an emphatic 'no'.

47. *forhwȳ* 44. 'þæt *pleoh* 91 g. *læsse* 9 g, 53 g. *þonne* 95 g. *se hwælhuntop* 30. *faran*, *færþ*, *fōr*, *gefaren* 'go, travel'.

48. *lēofre* 53 g. *ofslēan* 26. *nealles þæt ān . . ac* 'not only . . but'; *nealles* 'not at all, not', *ealles* 'entirely' (gen. of *eall*); observe that *ān* keeps its strong form after the definite article to distinguish it from the weak *āna* 'alone, only'. *self* 93 g. *ēac swelce* 'also'; *ēac* 'also'; *swelce* 92 g has here its other meaning 'like' (compare our *likewise* = 'also'). *se slēge* 'stroke'; *slēan* 107 g. *besencan* = *sencan*, *sencte* 'sink' trans.; *sincan*, *sanc* 'sink' intrans. *op̃e* 36.

49. *þēah* 'yet, however', also 'though, although' 98 g. *sēo frēcennes* 'danger'; *frēcne* 'dangerous'. *æt berstan* 'escape'; *berstan*, *bierst*, *bærst*, *burston* 'burst'. *se sceaft* 'money, profit'. *þanon* 'thence'; compare *hwanon* 62 g. *begietan* 38. *þæt sōþ* 8 g 'truth'; *sōþ* 'true'. *þæt mōd* 34. *sēo slāwþ* 'sloth'; *slāw* 'sluggish.'

50. *beswīcan*, *beswāc*, *beswicon*, *beswicen* 'deceive, get the better of'. *se fugol* 12. *manigfeald* 'manifold, various'. *sēo wise* 106 g. *þæt grīn* 'snare'. *sēo træppe* 'trap'. *se līm* 'paste, mortar, birdlime'. *sēo wistlung* 'whistling'; *wistlian* 'whistle.' *se hafoc* 30 g.

51. *giese* 17.

52. *tēmian*, *tēmede* 'tame'; *tam* 'tame.' *nytt* 33 g. *būtan* 27. *cūþe* subjunct. 93 g.

53. *lustlice* 'willingly'; *se lust* 'pleasure, desire'. *māra* 9. *hwæper* 'whether'—*hwæper-be* 'or'.

54. *āfēdan* = *fēdan* 36. *wintra* dative of *se winter* 16. *ge* 'and'. *ēac swelce* 48. *se lencten* 'spring, Lent'. *lāetan*, *lāett*, *lēt*, *lāten* 'let'. *wuda* 34. *ætflēogan* 'fly away'; compare *ætberstan* 49. *mē* 33 g. *niman* 39. *se bridd* 'young bird'. *se hærfest* 'autumn'.

55. *nyle* = *ne wile*. *se sumor* 'summer', dat. *sumera*; compare *wintra* 54, *wuda* 34, *sunā*. *pearle* 16. *etan* 73 g, *itt*, *æt*, *æton*.

56. *gearo* 27 g. *swelc* 92 g. *þæt geswinc* 'labour, trouble, hardship'; *swincan* 16. *nealles* 48.

57. *se mangere* 'merchant' = *cīepemann* 15. *nytt* 52. *se ealdormann* 34 g. *welig* 'rich'; *se wela* 'wealth'. *þæt folc* 16 g.

58. *āstigan* 35 g, 97 g. *se hlæst* 'load, freight'. *farān* 47. *ofer sǣ* 35 g, *sǣ* accusative. *bycgan* 42. *dēorwierþe* 'precious'; *wierþe* 'worth, worthy, honoured'. *þæt land* 62 g. *ācennan* 'bring forth, produce'. *lādan* 81 g. *hider* 62 g. *plēo* 47, 47 g. *þolian*, *þolode* 'suffer, endure'. *sēo forlidenness* 'shipwreck'; *līþan*, *lāþ*, *lidon*, *geliden* 'travel by water, sail'; compare *forlēosan*, *-lēas*, *-luron*, *-loren* 'lose'. *losian*, *losode* 'be lost, perish, escape'; compare *forlēosan*. *unēaþe* 'with difficulty, scarcely'; *ēaþe* 'easily'. *cucu* 'alive'. *ætberstan* 49.

59. *lætst* 70 g. *se pæll* 'purple'. *se seoloc* 'silk'. *seldcūþ* 'rare'; *seldon* 44, *cūþ* 51 g. *þæt rēaf* 'robe'. *þæt wýrtgemang* 'spice'; *sēo wýrt* 'plant, vegetable, herb'; *þæt gemang* 'mixture' (compare *mengan* 6 g). *þæt wīn* 2 g. *se ele* 'oil'. *þæt elpendbān* 'elephants' bone, ivory'. *se gimm* 'gem'. *þæt gold* 13 g. *þæt tin* 'tin'. *se mæstling* 'brass'. *þæt ār* 'bronze'. *þæt seolfor* 'silver'. *þæt glæs* 'glass.'

60. *wip* prep. with acc. 'against, towards, to', with dat. 'in exchange for'. *sellan wip weorþe* 'give for a price, sell'; hence *sellan* by itself comes to mean 'sell'. *se ilca* 'the same.' *þe . . . mid* 'with which'. *ūte* 'outside, out' 35 g, 'abroad'. *nið* 46. *frēmman, frēmep, frēmede* 'perform, help, benefit, promote'. *þæt gedeorf* 19. *þæt gestrēon* 'gain, wealth'. *þæt wif* 'woman' 16 g, 'wife'. *þæt bearn* 'child'.

61. *wyrcean* 83 g 'work, make, do'. *sēo nytt* 'utility'. *nīedbehēfe* 'necessary'; *sēo nīed* 'need'. *sēo hȳd* 'hide'. *þæt fell* 'skin'. *gearcian, gearcode* 'prepare'; *gearo* 56. *missenlic* 34. *þæt cynn* 6. *þæt gescȳ* 'boots and shoes'; *scōh* 15. *sēo leperhose* 'leather gaiter'. *se þwang* 'thong'. *þā gerādu* neut. plur. 'harness'. *sēo flasce* 'leather bottle'. *se fātels* 'pouch, bag'. *wunian, wunode* 34 'dwell, continue'. *būtan* 27.

62. *ēalā* 19. *frēmep* 60. *þæt flāsc* 'flesh'; *mēttas* plur. of *se mēte* 40. *brūcan* 42 g, *brēac, brucon*. *swētmēttas* 'dainties'; *swēte* 'sweet'. *þæt sealt* 15. *se swæcc* 'taste, flavour'. *gefylp* 21. *se cleofa* 'chamber, pantry'. *þæt hēdærn* 'storeroom'; *hēdan* 'heed, take care of', *þæt ærn* 'house'. *losap* 58. *būtan* 'unless'. *healdan, hielt, hēold, gehealden* 'hold, preserve, protect' 88 g. *ne* 'not, nor'—*ne . . . ne* 'neither . . . nor'. *furpum* 'even'. *sēo wȳrt* 59.

63. *hwæper* (53) is sometimes used in direct questions, taking the subj. when the question is to be answered in the negative. *þæt lif* 'life'. *ā·drēogan* 'endure, pass (life), perform'; *drēogan, drīehp, drēag, drugon*, 'endure'. *tō hwile* 'for a time' 29. *nā* 92 g. *lange* adverb 'long', *lang* adject.; compare *leohle* 1, *swīpe* 4, *pearle* 16. *tō* 'too, very'. *wel* 21. *ælē* 16. *se bēod* 'table'. *āmettig* 'empty'. *gepuht* 4—*biþ gepuht* 'seems'. *se hlāf* 9 g. *se wlætta*

'nausea'. *hwierfan* 'turn' trans.; *hweorfan* 10. *strangian*, *strangode* 'strengthen'; *strang* 'strong'. *sēo heorte* 'heart'. *se wer* 'man (as opposed to woman)'. *þæt mægen* 57 g. *ge* 54. *furþum* 62. *se lýtling* 'child'; *lýtēl*. *nyllaþ* = *ne willaþ*. *mē* dat. *forþolian* 'dispense with'; *þolian*, *þolode* 58.

64. *se cōc* 'cook'. *sęcge wē*: when the pronoun immediately follows the verb, *-aþ* becomes *-e*; compare *wille git* 58 g. *hwæþer* 63, here with the indic. *tō āwihhte* 'at all'; *āwihht* neut. 'anything'. *bēþearf* = *þearf* 'need, require', *þū þearfst*, *þurfon*, *þorfte*; *sēo þearf* 51 g. *se gefērscipe* 'community'; *se gefēra*. *etaþ* 55. *grēne* 6 g. *hrēaw* 'raw'. *fætt* 'fat'. *þæt broþ* 'broth'.

65. *ręcćan*, *ręcþ*, *rohhte* 'care for, heed'. *sēoþan*, *sēaþ*, *gesoden* 'boil'. *brādan* 'roast'. *se þēow* 'slave, servant'. *þēah hwæþre* 'nevertheless'.

66. *þā oþre*: *oþer* always strong. *wyrhta* 108 g. *munuc* 14. *gesēon*, *-sihþ*, *-seah* (25 g), *-sāwon*, *-sewen*. *ēac* (48); w. dat. 'besides'. *þæt īsen* 'iron', also adjective. *smiþ* 13 g. *se trēowwyrhta* 'carpenter'; *trēow* 10 g.

67. *wīs* 9 g. *se geþeahtere* 'councillor, adviser, manager'. *gewisslice* 'certainly'; *gewiss* 'certain'; compare *fæstlice*, *fārlīce* 33, *lustlice* 53. *wissian*, *wissode* 'guide, manage'.

68. *wīsa*: the weak form is used to show the vocative relation. *fyrrest* 'first', adverb 'in the first place'. *geþuht* 63. *god* 31 g. *se þēowdōm* 'service', 65. *betweox* prep. with dat. 'between, among'. *Crīst* 'Christ'. *þæt godspell* 'gospel'; *þæt spell* 'narrative, story'. *cweþan*, *cwæþ*, *cwædon*, *gecweden* 'speak, say'. *sēcān* 83 g. *þæt rīce* 16 g. *īecān*, *īehhte* 'increase'; *ēac*.

69. *sēo woruld* 'world'. *sēo eorþtilþ* 'agriculture'.

70. *hwanon* 62 g. *se āwel* 'awl'. *se sēamere* 'tailor';

se sēam 'seam'. *sēo nāedl* 'needle'. *þæt geweorc* 'act of working, what is made or done'.

71. *andswarian*, *-ode* 58 g. *sōþ* 49. *wīcian*, *wīcode* 'lodge, dwell, encamp, anchor'. *se drynce* 'drink'. *sēo smipþe* 'smithy'. *īsen* 66. *se spearca* 'spark'. *bēatan*, *bēot* 'beat'. *se slēcg* 'sledge-hammer'; *slēan*. *se swēg* 'sound'. *blāwan*, *blēow* 'blow'. *se bylig* 'leather bag', plur. 'bellows'.

72. *notian*, *notode* 'enjoy, make use of'. *þæt fæt*, plur. *fatu* (compare *dagas*) 'vessel, dish'.

73. *þæt þyre* 'hole'; *þurh* prep. with acc. 'through'.

74. *hrædlīce* 7 g. *gesēman* 'reconcile, settle (dispute)'. *þæt geflit* 'dispute, rivalry, emulation'. *sīe* 102 g, 88 g (mood). *sēo sibb* 'peace, relationship'. *sēo gēþwārnes* 'concord, tranquillity'; *gēþwære* 'not at variance'. *betweox* 68. *frēmman* 60. *uton* 'let us!' *weorþian*, *weorþode* 'honour, respect'; *wierþe* 58. *se bileofa* 38. *þæt fōdor* 'food, fodder'. *lāran* 'teach' 58 g, 'advise' with dat. or acc. of the person. *se rād* 'advice, deliberation, resolution, policy, what is desirable, help'. *ānra-gehwelc* 'each'; *gehwelc* 'each'. *geornlīce* = *georne* 36. *sē-þe* 63 g. *forlāetan* 'leave, abandon'; *lāetan* 54. *fram* 108 g. *swā hwelc swā* 91 g. *sīe* 91 g (mood). *swā . . swā* 'whether . . or'. *se mæsse-prēost* 'mass-priest'; *sēo mæsse* 'mass,' *se prēost* 'priest'. *se ceorl* 'free man of the lowest rank, plebeian'. *se cempa* 5 g. *þæt þæt* 'that which'. *se demm* 108 g. *sēo scand* 'disgrace'. *nyle* 55. *sceal* 16.

75. *þæt cild* 11 g. *lician*, *licode* 32 g. *sēo sprāc* 'talk, speech'; *sprecan* 76 g, *spricþ*, *spræc*, *spræcon*. *dēoplīce* 95 g. *ofer* 'over' 35 g, 'beyond'. *sēo mæþ* 'capacity'. *wip* 60. *æfter* 'after' 34 g, 'according to'. *þæt andgiet* 'understanding, intellect'. *understandan* 'understand'; *standan* 20.

76. *āscian*, *āscode* 90 g. *leornian*, *leornode* 'learn'. *nyl-lap* = *ne willap*; *nyle* 55. *stunt* 'stupid'. *þæt niēten* 'animal'. *nyton* = *ne witon*. *þæt gærs* 6 g.

78. *se wīsdōm* 'wisdom'; compare *se þēowdōm* 68. *lytig* 'cunning'. *fācenfull* 'treacherous'; *þæt fācen* 'treachery'. *þæt yfel* 41 g. *þencan* 83 g. *se byrgels* 'tomb'. *wip·ūtan* 'outside'. *fæger* 65 g. *wip·innan* 'inside'. *fūl* 'foul'. *sēo licettung* 'hypocrisy'. *beswīcan* 50.

79. *bilewit* 'innocent, simple'. *for·būgan* 'avoid'; *būgan* 36. *þæt gōd* 'goodness, good thing'. *þēah·hwæpre* 65. *gīet* 18. *dēoplicor* 95 g; compare *geornor* 36. *sēo ieldo* 95 g. *ā·beran* 95 g, 9. *mæge* 95 g (mood). *se gewuna* 'habit'. *næs* 'not'.

80. *ealswā* 1. *biddan* 91 g. *se cnapa* 17. *tō·dæg* 30. *niht* dat. 62 g—*on þisse niht* 'last night'. *þā-þā* 'when' = *þā* 34. *se cnyll* 'sound of bell'. *ā·rīsan*, *ā·rīst*, *ā·rās*, *ā·rison* 75 g. *þæt beðd* 97 g. *sēo cīrice* 5 g. *ēode* 103 g. *singan*, *sang*, *sungon*, *gesungen* 'sing'. *se uhtsang* 'matins'; *se uht* 'time just before dawn', *se sang* 'song'. *gebrōþru* 'brothers 30 g, monks'. *se hālga* 6 g; *hālig* 6 g. *se lofsang* 'hymn'; *þæt lof* 'praise'. *þæt prīm* 'prime'. *seofon* 'seven'. *se sealm* 'psalm'. *sēo letānie* 'litany'. *sēo capitolmæsse* 'first mass'. *sēo underntīd* 'tierce'; *se undern* 'nine in the morning', *tīd* 8. *se middæg* 'midday'. *drincan*, *dranc*, *druncon*, *druncen* 'drink'. *slæpan*, *slēp* 'sleep'. *þæt nōn* 'noon'. *nū* 89 g. *beforan* prep. with dat. 'before'.

81. *hwonne* 'when'. *se æfensang* 20. *se nihtsang* 'compline'. *se tīma* 'time'.

82. *beswingan* = *swingan*, *swang*, *swungon*, *geswungen* 'beat'. *nese* 30. *wærlice* 'cautiously'; *wær* 'wary'. *ic·mē hēold* 'I behaved', 62.

83. *hwæt* 'what, why'. *sēo dīegernes* 'secret'; *dīegle* 51 g. *yppan* 'reveal'; *uppe* 10. *gehwele* 74.

84. *þæt æg* 'egg', plural *ægru*. *sēo bēan* 'bean'. *sēo þancung* 'thanking, thankfulness'; *þancian, þancode* 'thank'. *sēo gierd* 'rod'. *drohtian, drohtode* 'pass (life), remain, be'; *drēogan* 63.

85. *gīfre* 'greedy'. *þonne* 'when' 81, since (causal). *beforan* 80, 11. *se swelgere* 'glutton'; *swelgan* 20. *þæt cynn* 61. *mēttas* 62. *þæt mæl* 'time, proper time, food-time, meal'.

86. *þæt ealo* 'ale'.

87. *þæt wīn* 95 g. *spēdig* 95 g. *se drynce* 71. *dysig* 'foolish'.

88. *slāpan* 80. *þæt slāpærn* 'dormitory'; compare *þæt hēdærn* 62.

89. *ā·wēccan = wēccan, wēcþ, weahte* 'wake'. *se lārēow* 58 g. *stīplīce* 'severely'; *stīþ* 'stiff, severe'. *sēo gierd* 84.

90. *manian, manode* 'exhort'. *godcund* 'divine'. *sēo lār* 'what is taught, doctrine, advice'; *lāran* 74. *gehīersumian, -ode* 'be obedient to'; *gehīersum* 'obedient', from *gehīeran*. *gerisenlīce* 'suitably, decorously'. *gebāeran* 'bear oneself, behave'; *beran*. *sēo stōw* 26. *sēo belle* 'bell'. *þēawlīce* 'properly'; *se þēaw* 'custom, habit', *þēawas* 'conduct, virtue'. *þæt gebed* 'prayer'; *gebiddan* 'pray', *biddan* 80. *būgan* 36. *ēaþmōdlice* 'humbly'; *ēaþmōd* 'humble'. *þæt wēofod* 'altar'. *ānmōdlice* 'unanimously'; *ānmōd* 'of one (ān) mind (mōd)'. *sēo synn* 'sin'. *sēo hygelīest* 'levity'; *hygelēas* 'thoughtless'. *þæt clauster* 'cloister'. *sēo leornung* 'learning, study', 76.

91. *se sīþ* 'expedition'. *Dene* 59 g. *gelimpan, gelamp* 'happen'. *gēo* 'formerly'. *hāten* 3. *se Hrōþgār* 'the (above-mentioned) Hroþgar'. *māre* 40 g. *se hēretoga*

'general'; *se here* 'army', -*toga* from *tēon* 9. *se mæg*, plural *māgas* 'kinsman'. *georne* 36. *gehieran* 'hear, obey'. *op-pæt* 26. *se folgoþ* 'body of followers'; *folgian*, *folgode* 'follow'. *weaxan* 7. *se sige* 'victory'. *hwider* 64g, 91g. *ægþer* 'each (of two)'—*ægþer ge . . ge* 'both . . and'.

92. *sōna* 10; *sōna swā* 'as soon as'. *fōn* (28) *tō rīce* (68) 'succeed to the throne'. *samnian* 108g. *sēo fierd* 'army'; *faran* 47. *fīend* 90g. *sēcan* 68 'seek, attack'. *āgen* 60g. *swīpe* 62g. *for'slēan* 'slaughter'; *slēan* 107g. *for'dōn* 'destroy'. *op* (3) is here a conjunction 'until'. *ungemetlic* 'excessive'; *þæt ungemet* 'excess', *þæt gemet* 'measure, moderation, what is right'. *se ege* 16. *fram* 3.

93. *þā* 34. *sendan*, *sent*, *sende* 81g 'send'. *se ærendraca* 'messenger, ambassador'; *þæt ærende* 'errand, message'. *fripes* 43g. *getīþian* 44g. *on þæt gerād þæt* 'on condition of'. *þæt gafol* 'tribute'; *giefan*. *gieldan*, *geald*, *guldōn* 'pay'. *him tō hlāforde* 'to be their lord'. *cēosan*, *cēas*, *curon*, *gecoren* 'choose'. *gelæstan* 'perform, carry out'. *se gīsel* 'hostage'. *se āþ* 'oath'. *man* 91g. *se frēond-scīpe* 'friendship'. *fæstnian* 16. *þæt wēdd* 'pledge'. *ægþer* 91. *sēo healf* 2.

94. *ā'swērian*=*swērian*, *swōr*, *gesworen* 'swear'. *wēndan* 7. *on'gēan* 20. *gefēon*, *gefēah*, *gefægon*, *gefægen* 'rejoice'; *gefægen* has an active sense 'rejoicing'. *sippan* 10. *sēo gēþwærnes*, *sēo sibb* 74.

95. *timbran*, *timbrede* 'build'. *be'iernan*=*iernan* 1. *þæt mōd* 34—*bearn him on mōde* 'it occurred to him, he thought of'. *sēo heall* 39g. *þærinne* 'in it', literally 'there inside'. *dælan* 'divide'; *se dæl* 'part'. *sēo herehȳþ* 'booty'; *se here* 91. *ær gefēgon* 'had taken'; *ær* (41g) often makes a preterite into a pluperfect.

96. *hēt* 3. *bēst* 39g. *se cynestōl* 'capital', literally

'royal seat'. *bannan*, *bēonn* 'proclaim, summon'. *sēo* *þēod* 'people'. *underþīedan* 'subdue'; *þēod*. *þæt weorc* = *geweorc* 70. *on·ginnan*, *-gann*, *-gunnon*, *-gunnen* 'begin'.

97. *se fierst* 'space of time'. *māest* superlative of *micel*. *fæger* 78. *lōcian* 65g, *lōcode* 'look'. *ā·scieppan* = *scieppan*, *scōp*, *scæpen* 'create, appoint'; compare *sēo gesceaft* 11. *se nama* 23g.

98. *ā·lēogan* 'fail in (promise)'; *lēogan*, *lēag*, *lugon*, *gelogen* 'tell lie'. *þæt bēot* 'vow, boast'. *se gebēorscipe* 41g. *āh*, *wē āgon*, *hē ahte* 'possess'. *se māþm* 'precious thing, treasure'.

99. The first *þær* = 'there', the second = 'where'. *man* 93. *gesēon* 66. *sēo bliss* 'happiness, merriment'. *eft* 'afterwards'. *sēo iermþ* 'misery'; *earm* 'poor, wretched'. *sēo hearpe* 'harp'. *se swēg* 71. *se scop* 10. *sēo frumsceaft* 'creation'; *se fruma* 'beginning'. *ælmihtig* 88g. *worhte* 61. *ūtan* 'outside'. *ymb·licgan* 'surround'; *licgan*, *līþ*, *læg*, *lāgon*, *gelegen* 'lie'. *settan* 6. *þæt leoht* 5. *þæt trēow* 66. *frætwian*, *frætwode* 'adorn'. *þæt gærs* 76. *sēo wurt* 62. *þæt lif* 63. *cucu* 58. *sēo wiht* 'creature, thing'; compare *āwihl* 64. *geond·hweorfan* 'traverse'; *hweorfan* 10.

100. *þurh·wunian* 63g. *onsæge* 'assailing'. *unfæle* 'evil, uncanny'; *fæle* 'faithful, gentle'. *hätte* passive of *hātan* 91 'is or was called'. *būn*, *būde* 'dwell'. *sēo mearc* 'border'; *þæt mearcland* 'border or waste land', *þæt fæsten*, gen. *fæstennes* 'fortress'; *fæst*. *þæt fenn* 'fen'. *on·middan* prep. with dat. 'in the midst of'. *sweart* 'black'. *se mōr* 'moor'.

101. *wære* 89g (mood). *þæt cynn* 6. *gram* 'angry'. *se wræcsip* 'exile'; *sēo wracu* 'exile', *se sip* 91. *ā·sendan* 81g. *hēt* 96. *þæt wēsten*, gen. *wēstennes*, 'desert'. *feorr* 4 adverb with dat. *þanon* 49. *on·wacan*, *-wōc* 'awake,

originate'. *se dweorg* 'dwarf'. *se ælf*, plur. *ielfe* (compare *Dene*) 'elf, sprite'. *se eoton* 'giant'. *wip* 60. *winnan*, *wann*, *wunnon* 'fight, war'.

102. *þolian* 58. *ælce dæge* 16. *sēo þiestro* 'darkness' 19 g.

103. *rēpe* 'fierce'. *on unġearwe* 26. *him on-bestæl* 33 g; *stelan*, *stæl*, *stælon*, *stolen* 'steal'. *yfel* 79. *wēnan* 41 g. *ġenam* 39. *fērian* 79 g. *hām* 'home(wards)', acc. of *hām* 16. *fæġnian*, *fæġnode* 'rejoice'; *ġefēon* 94. *se þēaw* 90. *se līchama* 'body'; *þæt līc* 'body, corpse'. *þæt blōd* 'blood'.

104. *þæs on morgenne* 21. *sēo herġung* 'ravaging, warfare'; *herġian* 'ravage, make war', *se here*. *cūþ* 51 g. *se wōp* 'weeping'; *wēpan*, *wēop* 'weep'. *ā·hebban* = *hebban*, *hōf*, *hafen* 'lift, raise, exalt'. *sēo hēofung* 'lamentation'. *sittan*, *sitt*, *sæt*, *sælon*, *ġeseten*, imper. *site* 100 g. *unbliþe* 'sad'; *bliþe* 'cheerful, happy, kind, well-disposed'. *him* (33 g) is here pleonastic. *wānian*, *wānode* 'lament, bewail'. *sēo heard-sālp* 'hardship, misfortune'; compare *ġesālpā* 63 g. *þæt folc* 57.

105. *þæt spor* 'track'; *ġespyrian* 'track, follow up'. *sweotole* adv., from *sweotol* 'clear, distinct'. *ġesīene* 'visible'; *ġesēon*. *næs þāra nān þe* .. 'there was none of those who' = 'there was no one'. *strang* 'strong, severe'.

106. *lāetan* 54—*ne lēt hē nā langne fierst* (97) *þæt hē eft ne cōm* 'he did not let a long time elapse that he did not come again — without coming again'. *ymb* here 'after'. *se wælsliht* 'slaughter'; *slēan*, *hē slihþ*. *frēmman* 60, *murnan*, *mearn*, *murnon* 'feel remorse, care, mourn'. *sēo fāhþ* 'feud'.

107. *nolde* 109 g. *lēnġ* adv., compar. of *lange* 63. *elles-hwær* 'elsewhere'. *sēo rēst* 6. *se būr* 'chamber,

cottage'. *āmettig* 63. *unnytt* 'useless' 52. *on þām* 'in that (state)'. *twelf* 'twelve'. *winter* plur. of *se winter* 57 g.

108. *wēnan* 'expect' 103, 'think'. *ātellan* 'enumerate, tell'; *tellan* 3. *se demm* 74. *tōēacan* 8. *manigfeald* 50. *þæt yfel* 103. *drēogan* 63. *þearf* 64. *ofslægenra* 48 g (inflect.). *sēo bōt* 'mending, remedy, compensation'. *æt* prep. w. dat. 'at, from'. *gēpingian*, *-ode* 'make terms, be reconciled'. *wip* 60. *forgieldan* 'atone, requite, pay'; *gieldan* 93. *riht* 'right'; *þæt riht* 'what is right, duty'.

109. *þæt wundor* 'wonder, miracle'. *āna* 48. *winnan* 101. *þæt fæc* 3. *rīcsian* 'rule'; *þæt rīce*. *þæt cynesetl* 'throne'; *þæt settl* 'seat'; compare *cynestol* 96. *grētan* 24 g 'greet, meddle with, touch'. *sōna þæs* 'as soon as'. *dagian* 'dawn'. *gewitan*, *gewāt*, *gewiton*, *gewilen* 'depart'. *wilde* 'wild'.

110. *āþencan* 90 g. *ācræftan* 'devise'; *se cræft*. *wipstandan* 90 g. *se eard* 89 g. *onġinnan* 96. *smēagan* 'consider'. *rædlic* 'advisable'; *se ræd* 74. *beorgan*, *bearg*, *burgon*, *geborgen* 'preserve, save'. *for dōn* 92.

111. *nāhwæper* 'neither' pronoun—*nāhwæper ne . . ne* 'neither . . nor'; compare *hwæper* 53. *dēah*, *dugon*, *dohle* 'avail, be worth something, be good'. *þæt wīg* 'war'. *gerædan* 'resolve'. *blōtan*, *blēot* 'offer sacrifice'; *þæt geblōt* 'sacrificing'. *se hearg* 'temple'. *hæþen* 'heathen'. *gewuna* 79. *sēo help* 'help'. *nā þȳ lās for* 'none the less for, in spite of'; compare 20. *fēran* 'go, travel, proceed, act'; *faran*, *gefēra*. *earm* 99. *slēan* 107 g. *hīenan* 'humiliate, bully, illtreat'.

112. *þæt lēop* 'poem'. *þæt norþland* 'northern land'. *brocian* 'afflict'; *brecan* 'break'.

113. *sēo þēod* 96. *þæt Swēoland* 'Sweden'. *Gēatas* 'Goths'. *se þegn* 'thane, soldier, brave man'. *se nefa*

'nephew'; also 'grandson'. *cēne* 5 g. *strang* 105, compar. *strengra*, superl. *strengest*. *þæt mægen* 63. *se gripe* 'grasp'.

114. *sēo undād* 25 g. *hrape* = *hrædlīce* 74 — *hrape þæs þe* 'as soon as'. *gierwan*, *gierede* 'prepare, dress, arm'; *gearo*. *þā* 'when', here 'since' (causal). *sēo þearf* 51 g. *cēosan* 93. *fiftiene* 'fifteen'. *se cempa* 74. *findan*, *fint*, *funde* (weak!), *gefunden* 'find'.

115. *se strand* 46 g. *wiste* 'knew (to be there)'. *scūfan*, *scēaf*, *scufon* 'push' — *ūt scūfan* 'launch'. *heregeatwa* fem. plur. 'equipment, armour'; *se here*. *se segel* 'sail'. *ambyre* 'favourable (wind)'. *wician* 71. *siglan* 'sail'. *furþor* 'further'. *þæt clif* 'cliff'. *hwit* 10. *se weall* 'wall'.

116. *tugon* 9. *þæt sand* 'sand'. *þancian*, *þancode* 44 g. *þæs þe* 'for that that, for' 44 g. *gesund* 'safe and sound'. *þider* 'thither'. *bringan*, *brohte* 'bring' 83 g.

117. *se weard* '(coast)guard, sentinel'; *sēo weard* 'guarding, guard'. *se þegn* 113. *ūp-gān* 'go up, land'. *mid wāpnum mid ealle* (52 g) 'with weapons and all'. *breca*, *bricþ*, *bræc*, *bræcon*, *gebrocen* 'break'. *þæt firwit* 'curiosity' — *hine firwit bræc* 'he was curious'. *hwæt* 90 g. *wāren* 90 g (mood).

118. *rīdan*, *rād*, *ridon* 66 g. *niper* 'down'. *þæt spere* 33. *ācwēccan* = *cwēccan*, *cweahte* 'shake'. *unforht* 93 g. *gewāpnod* 'armed'. *þæt langscip* 6 g. *wērian*, *wērede* 'defend'. *þȳlæsþe* 20. *se sciphære* 'fleet'. *næfre* 108 g. *openlīce* 'openly'; *open* 'open'.

119. *micel* here 'tall'. *sum* 'some one', here 'one'. *gerisan*, *-rās* 'befit'; compare *gerisenlīce* 90. *būtan* 52. *sēo ansien* 'countenance, what is seen, sight'; *gesēon*. *lēogan* 98. *witan* 84 g. *hwanon* 92 g. *furþor* 115. *scēawian*, *-ode* 65 g. *se sāmān* 108 g; observe the invidious suggestion

of the idea 'pirate'. *ānfeald* 'plain', literally 'onefold'. *se ġeþoht* 'thought, intention'. *sēo ofost* 'speed, haste'. *cýpan* 'make known'; *cūþ*.

120. *æþele* 'noble, excellent'. *hold* 'friendly, gracious, faithful'. *se hyġe* 'mind, heart'; compare *hyġeliest* 90. *þæt ærende* 93. *dieġle* 83. *unāseġgendlic* 'indescribable'; *āseġgan* 'relate'. *yfel* plur. *mid þāemþe* 'with that that, by'. *for swelgan* 20. *þiestre* 'dark'; compare *þiestro* 102. *se rād* 74. *lāran* 74, here with acc. of the person. *ofer swīpan* 'overcome'; *swīþ* 'strong', whence *swīþe* 'very'. *sēo bōt* 108. *onsāġe* 100.

121. *ġedafenian* 51 g. *þæt ġescād* 'difference'. *iċ þæt ġehiere þæt . . .* 'I hear (that, namely) that . . .'. *þæt werod* 'troop'; *wer* 63. *ġewītan* 109. *wīsian*, *wīsode* 106 g, with dat. *swelċe ēac = ēac swelċe* 48. *bebēodan* 74 g, 75 g; *bēodan*, *bīett*, *bēad*, *budon*, *ġeboden* 'offer'. *beran* 9. *swelċ* 56. *ġifeþe* 'granted' adjective. *him ġesunde* (116) *beorgan* (110) 'preserve themselves so as to be uninjured', *ġesunde* agreeing with *hīe*.

122. *lātan* 106. *behindan* adv., prep. with dat. 'behind'. *se ancor* 'anchor'. *fæst* 16. *him* 104. *forþ* 'forth, forwards'. *hēreġeatwa* 115. *se helm* 'helmet'. *þæt hēafod* 1. *se eofor* 'wild boar'. *þæt līc* 103. *sēo anlicnes* 'likeness, image'; *anlic* 'like'. *tō þāemþæt* 'in order that'. *fēorum* 47 g. *sēo frēcennes* 49.

123. *māre* 91. *se hrōf* 'roof'. *frætwan* 99. *þæt leoht* 99. *sċīnan* 1. *se ġiest* 'stranger, guest'. *tācan* 21. *hīe* (acc.) *ġerestan* 'rest themselves'. *þæt mæl* 85. *fēran* 111. *iċ tō sā wile* 'I am going to the sea'; verbs of motion are often omitted in this way. *se unfriþhere* 'hostile army or fleet'; *friþ* 93. *sēo weard* 117.

124. *sēo stānstræt = stræt* 34 g. *āleġgan* 'lay down';

lēcgan, lēgþ, lēgde 'lay'. *se sčield* 'shield'. *se weall* 115. *sēo hyrne* 'corner'; *se horn* 'horn'. *æt samne* 'together'; *samnian* 92. *sēo bēnē* 'bench'. *wēriġ* 'weary'. *sēo faru* 'journey'; *faran* 47.

125. *hätte* 100. *se ārendraca* 93. *mōdiġ* 'proud'; *þæt mōd* 34. *sēo wēn* 'expectation, hope'—*wēn* is 'it is probable'; *wēnan* 108. *sēo mārþ* 'glory'; *māre* 91. *nealles* 48. *se wræcsīþ* 101—*for wræcsīþe* 'because of being exiled from your native land'.

126. *sēo gōdnes* 'goodness'. *unnan* infinitive of *ann*, *unnon*, *ūþe* 91 g. *mōt, þū mōst, mōton, mōste* 91 g.

127. *ā bēodan* 'announce'; *bēodan* 121. *sēo andswaru* 32 g. *þær rihte* 'immediately'. *cýþan* 119.

128. *hrædlīce* 74. *þær* 3. *se ealdormann* 57. *sēo eaxl* 'shoulder'. *þæt riht* 108. *feorran-cumen* 'come from afar, foreign', 25 g. *se lāttēow* 'guide, leader'. *wiernan* 'deny, refuse'. *wierþe* 58. *þyncan* 4. *hwæt*, plur. *hwate* 'brisk, bold'. *se dōm* 'judgement, sentence, glory'. *belēcgan* 'cover, credit with' 124. *hūru* 'at any rate, however, certainly'. *dēah* 111. *lædan* 59.

129. *se cniht* 'boy'. *se nefa* 'grandson' 113. *hold* 120. *se frēond* 'friend', plur. *frīend*; compare *fēond* 92. *se sčipmann* 'sailor'. *sēo sēlen* 'gift'; compare *sēllan*. *sēo strēngo* 'strength'; *strang*. *fultum* 91 g. *se brōga* 'terror'. *māþm* 98. *se snelscipe* 'bravery'. *ofost* 119. *se wilcuma* 'wished-for or welcome guest', also weak adj.; *se willa* 'desire, pleasure'.

130. *cierran* 'turn' trans. and intrans.—*cierran eft* 'return'. *sēo gebyrd* 'birth, lineage'; *beran*. *on bīdan* 'await'; *bīdan, bād, bidon, gebiden* 'wait, await, expect'. *sēo sprāc* 75. *sēo geęndung* 'end, result'.

131. *ā rās* 80. *se hēap* 'troop'. *lāfan* 'leave'. *bæftan*

91 g. under 35 g. se hrōf 123. þæt hē gestōd 'so that'. se heorþ 'hearth'. fægerum (78) wordum 52 g.

132. hāl 'uninjured, healthy'—*hāl wes þū!* 'hail!'. mærlīc=*mære* 91. dæda 45 (case). sēo geogop 'youth'. īdel 'useless, trivial, idle (talk)'. siþþan 'since, when'. sīe 98 g (mood).

133. lāran 74. wīg 111. blōdig 'blood-stained'; *þæt blōd* 103. þær 'where, when'. se eoton 101. se gārsecg 'ocean'. for'slōg and for'dyde 92. fife: numerals which are otherwise uninflected take the inflections of *Dene* when used absolutely, without a noun. bindan, *bint*, *band*, *bundon*, *gebunden* 'bind'.

134. sēo bēn 'request, prayer'—*þære bēne* 43 g. nū 'now that'. þæt werod 121. fælsian, *fælsode* 'make safe or pleasant, purify'; *fæle* 100. sēo rēþnes 'ferocity'; *rēþe* 103. reccan 65, here with gen. for'hycgan 'despise, disdain'; *hycgan* 'think', *se hyge* 120; for the prefix compare *for'bēodan* 'forbid', *bēodan* 'command'. ic þæt for'hycge þæt .. 121. swā 'as, on the understanding that'. blīpe 104, here with dat. þæt wīg 133. bær plur. *bare* (compare *hwate* 128) 'bare'. ic him wiþ-fō 'grasp against, contend'; compare *hē him on-bestæl* 103. fō, biþ. 106 g (tense). stīþ 89. gemōt 51 g. tō'gædre 'together'—*tō'gædre fōn* 'come in conflict, engage hand to hand'.

135. wēn is 125. se siġe 91. unforhtlice 'fearlessly', 118. ā'feallan=*feallan* 9. bebyrgan 'bury'. sorgian, *sorgode* 'be grieved or anxious, trouble oneself'. on'sendan=*sendan* 93. sēo byrne 'corslet, coat of mail'. sēo lāf 'relic, hierloom'; *lāfan* 131. þæt geweorc 70. sēo wyrd 'fate'; *geweorþan* 'happen', *weorþan* 'become'. ā 'ever, always.' scea 16.

136. þæt gefeoht 'fight, battle'. se fultum 129. sēo sorg

'sorrow, anxiety, solicitude'. *sēo iermþ* 99. '*sēo hergung* 104. *se folgop* 91. *wanian* 7; *is gewanod* active 108 g.

137. *full* adv. 'full, very'. *oft* 'often'. *bēotian* 'promise, vow, boast, boast, threaten'; *bēot* 98. *dagian* 109. *sēo benō* 124. *begēotan* 'cover (with liquid)'; *gēotan*, *gēat*, *guton*, *goten* 'pour'. *þȳ* 36. *læs* 'less' adv. is used also like a noun, with the gen.

138. *site* 104. *blīpe* 134. *hwęttan*, *hwętte* 'sharpen, incite'; *hwæt* 128.

139. *wistfullian*, *-ode* 'feast'; *sēo wist* 'food, feast, luxury'. *rȳman* 'make room, clear'; *þæt rūm* 'space'. *æt'samne* 124. *behealdan* 'practise, watch'; *healdan* 62. *se byrele* 'cup-bearer, butler'; *beran*. *sēo notu* 'employment, office'; cp. *sēo nytt* 61, *notian* 72. *æfter* here 'along'. *se medo* 'mead'. *sēnēan* 'pour out'. *hlūtor* 'clear'. *þæt ealo* 86—*hlūtor ealo* was a superior kind of ale. *gieddian* 10. *beorht* 'bright, clear'. *sēo stemn* 'voice'. *sēo gesamnung* 'gathering'; *samnian*.

140. *se fōt* 18 g. *se þyle* 'orator'. *se Unferþ* 91. *æfestig* 'envious'. *ne unnan* 126 'grudge'. *sēo weorþmynt* 'glory, honour'; compare *weorþ* 60, *sēo gemynd* 'memory, mind'. *se æfþanca* 'disgust, cause of displeasure'.

141. *þæt sund* 'swimming'. *flitan*, *flāt*, *fliton* 'contend, dispute'; *þæt geflit* 74. *git* 58 g. *þæt gielp* 97 g. *þæt feorh* 122. *nēþan* 'risk, venture'. *se gārsecg* 133. *lāþ* 'hostile'—*ne lēof ne lāþ* 'neither friend nor foe'. *for-wiernan*=*wiernan* 128. *seofon* 80. *niht* plur. of *sēo niht*—*seofon niht* 'seven days'; compare the similar use of the plur. *winter* 107. *sēo ȳþ* 'wave'. *swincan* 16. *oferflitan* 'overcome in a contest'. *eard* 110. *sēo strengo* 129. *weorpan* 39. *befullan* 'fully'. *gelæstan* 93. *wiersa* comparative

of *yfel* 'bad'. *sēo gemēting* 'meeting'—*gemētinge* gen. *bīdan* 130. *sēo nēawist* 'proximity'; *nēah* 7 g, *wesan* 102 g.

142. *hwæt* 'lo!' *īdel* 132—*fela īdles* 'much of what is idle, much nonsense'. *þæt sōþ* 49—*tō sōþe* 'in truth'. *unc Breca* (both acc.) 'me and Breca'. *gelimpan* 91.

143. *se cnihtād* 'boyhood'; *cniht* 129. *gecweþan* 'agree'. *gebēotian* 137. *nacod* 'bare'. *þohton* 78. *þæt dēor* 'wild beast'; cp. *wildēor* 26. *wērian* 118. *op'swimman* 'swim away from' w. dat., 12.

144. *yfele* 'badly'; *yfel* 'bad', *þæt yfel* 'evil' 103. *sēo faru* 124. *þæt unc on-becōm* . . 'namely that . . ' *hrēoh* 'rough, severe'. *þæt weder* 'weather'. *wōd* 'mad, raging'. *strang* 105. *se norþwind* 'north wind'. *wīde* 'widely, far'; *wīd* 'wide'. *tō-drīfan* 'drive apart'.

145. *ā-hwēttan* = *hwēttan* 138. *se grund* 'bottom, depths'. *tēon* 116. *hwæpre* = *þēah-hwæpre* 65. *se Dryhten* 'the Lord'. *for-giefan* 'grant, give'; *giefan*, *geaf*, *gēafon*, *giefen* 'give'. *ofstingan* 'stab to death'; *stingan*, *slang*, *stungon* 'pierce'. *þæt wundor* 109. *āna* 109. *ā-wērian* = *wērian*. *þæt lēan* 'reward, requital'. *for-gieldan* 108. *ehtan* 42 g. *næfde* = *ne hæfde*. *se gefēa* 46 g. *him tō mēte* 'as their food'. *picgan*, *þigede* 'take, eat'. *licgan* 99. *uppe* 10, 'on the surface.' *for-wundian*, *-ode* 'wound severely'. *nigon* 'nine'. *se nicor* 'water-monster'.

146. *sūpan* 'from the south'. *gestillan* 'calm'; *stille* 'quiet.' *tō þām þæt* 'to such a degree that'. *wērig* 124. *furþor* 119.

147. *se bana* 'murderer, cause of death'. *sēo hēll* 'hell'. *þæt wite* 'punishment, torment'. *drēogan* 108. *þæt gewitt* 'understanding'. *duge* 111. *tellan* 3. *on-findan* 'find out, perceive'; *findan* 114. *sēo fāhþ* 106. *on-drædan*, *on-drēd* 'fear'. *tō Denum* 'at the hands of, from'. *se wigcræft*

'strategy, warfare'. *tō·morgen* 'to-morrow' compare *tō·dæg* 30. *gehwelc* 83. *orsorg* 'without anxiety, secure'; *sorg* 136.

148. *geliefan* 'believe'. *sēo help* 111. *fæstræd* 'firm, steadfast'; *se ræd* 74. *se gēpoht* 119.

149. *sēo cwēn* 32 g. *ārest* adv. 'first'. *sēo cuppe* 'cup'.

150. *geong* 'young'. *snotor* 'sagacious, wise'. *se willa* 129. *sēo frōfor* 'consolation'. *lange* 63.

151. *on·fōn* 5 with acc. or gen. *on·bryrdan* 'inspire, excite'. *āhwæper* 'either'. *lēode* plur. 'people'. *tō·niht* 'to-night'. *se þegnscipe* 'manliness, bravery'; *se þegn*. *cýpan* 119. *se ende* 'end'.

153. *sēo bliss* 99. *se hleahtor* 'laughter'. *betācan* 21. *þæt gēmōtærn* 'meeting-house'; *gēmōt* 134. *ærn* 62. *æpele* 120. *gemyne* imper. of *geman*, *þū gemanst*, *gemunon*, *gемunde* 'remember'. *wacian* 21. *þæt gōd* 79. *se wana* 'want, lack'; *wanian* 136.

154. *feohtan*, *feaht* 'fight'. *læfan* 131. *ān* has plur. *āne* 'only, alone'.

155. *sēo byrne* 135. of 33 g. *se helm* 122. *se hand-þegn* 'attendant'. *samod* 'together, also'. *earg* 'cowardly'. *ēape* 58. *cann* 'knows (how to), can'. *wealdan*, *wēold* 'control, wield'. *ofer·sittan* 'abstain from'. *dēman* 'judge, decide'. *swā hwæper swā* 'whichever'. *þæt gēmet* 92.

156. *on·hieldan* 'bend, lay down'. *þæt bolster* 'bolster'. *swā same* 'likewise'. *frīend* 126. *slæp* 32 g. *on·gēan* 33, here prep. w. acc. *se cyme* 'coming'. *ierre* 'angry'.

157. *ā·wierged* 6 g. *stealcian*, *-ode* 'stalk'. *þicce* 'thick'. *se mist* 'mist'. *besierwan*, *-sierede* 'circumvent, take by surprise'; cp. *gierwan*, *gierede*, 114.

158. *arn* 1. *sēo duru* 19 g. *on·gietan* 'understand, perceive', inflected like *begietan* 38. *fæste* adverb of *fæst* 122. *belūcan*, *-lēac*, *-lucon*, *-locen* 'lock, close'. *læhte* 26.

swīþlic = *swīþ* 120. *sēo miht* 'strength, power'. *se heorr* 'hinge'. *ā·hōf* 104. *stōd* 'stood, shone'. *þæt fȳr* 11.

159. *ā·hliehhan* = *hliehhan*, *hlōg* 'laugh'. *behēold* 139. *faran* 47, 'act'.

160. *iieldan* 'delay'; *eald.* *styccemælum* 5 g. *tō·breġdan* 'tear to pieces'; *breġdan* 33 g. *tō·brecean* 'break to pieces'; *brecean* 117. *þæt bān* 'bone'. *se tusc* 'tusk'. *sēo ædre* 'vein'. *se lichama* 103. *mid ealle* 117.

161. *licgende* for *licgendne*; *licgan* 145. *ġesittan* 'sit up'. *se earm* 'arm'—*ġesæt wiþ earm* 'leaned on his elbow'. *on·geat* 158. *ġemētan* 'meet with, find, experience'.

162. *forht* 34. *flēon*, *flīehþ*, *flēah* 'flee'. *sēo wunung* 'dwelling'. *se scucca* 6 g. *se drohtop* 'way of life, condition, circumstances'; *drohtian* 84. *swelce* 'as'.

163. *ġemunde* 153. *ūplang* 'upright'. *fæstlice* 33. *ūtweard* 'outwards, towards the door'. *fæstor* compar. of the adverb *fæste* 158. *ful·nēah* 'very nearly,' 137. *berstan* 49. *ungemetlic* 92, 52 g. *se nīþ* 'violence, hostility'. *win·nan* 101. *dynian*, *dynede* 'resound'. *sēo syll* 'foundation, setting'. *ā·būgan* 'be bent or pulled'; *būgan* 90. *ā·hrēosan* = *hrēosan*, *hrēas*, *hruron*, *ġehroren* 75 g. *grundlunga* 'from the foundations, completely'; *grund* 144. *sēo isenbend* 'iron bond, clamp'. *besmīþian* 'cover, fit (with metal)'. *innan* 'inside'. *for·bærnan* 'burn' trans.

164. *bēgen* 'both' is inflected like *twēgen* 56 g. *ymb·þringan*, *-þrang*, *-þrunġon* 'crowd round, surround'. *hēawan*, *hēow* 'hew, cut'. *nyste* 109 g. *for·swerian* 'forswear, renounce, be proof against'; *swerian* 94. *se drȳcræft* 'sorcery'; *se drȳ* 'magician' (originally 'druid').

165. *hrīeman* 'shout, yell'; *hrēam* 17. *ġġeslice* adv. from *ġġeslic* 'terrible'; *se ġġesa* 'terror, fear' (compare *se ġġe*). *furþum* 62. *se weard* 117. *ā·fyrht* 'terrified'.

166. *sēo wund* 108 g. *gesīene* 105. *sēo eaxl* 128. *sēo sinu* 'sinew'. *on'springan* 'crack'; *springan*, *sprang*, *sprungon* 'spring'. *tō·berstan* = *berstan*. *se dēap* 32 g. *wundian* 'wound'. *flēah* 162. *gefrēdan* 'feel'. *þēah* 'however'.

167. *þæt gielp* 141. *fālsian* 134. *bētan* 'mend, cure'; *sēo bōt* 120. *sweotol* 105. *þæt tācen* 'sign, proof'. *se stapol* 'flight of steps'. *dura* dat. of *sēo duru* 158. *sēo wāfersien* 'spectacle'; compare *sēo ansien* 119.

168. *sēo mēnigo* 19 g. *nēan* 'from near'; *nēah* 'near' adj. and adv. *se dēap* 166. *sārlic* 'grievous'; *þæt sār* 'pain, grief'.

169. *se mēre* 35 g. *se nicor* 145. *drēfan* 'make turbid or sad'.

170. *him* 122. *hāmweard* 'homewards'. *se hagostealdmann* 'bachelor'.

171. *se weg* 27 g. *norþ* adv. 'in the north, north'. *sūþ* adv. 'in the south, south'. *wierþe* 128. *tālan* 'blame'. *hūru* 128.

172. *ærnan* 'gallop', literally 'make to run', from *iernan* — *on geflit* (74) *ærnan* 'race'. *fæger* 'fair, good'.

173. *sēo lēoþwise* 'metre'; *lēoþ* 112, *wīse* 50. *ā'sēc-gan* 120. *wel-gesett* 'well composed'. *se wrēcca* 'exile, knight errant'; *wracu* 101. *bēgen* 164. *se ēam* 'uncle'. *him āna* 'alone by himself'; the *him* is pleonastic.

174. *se draca* 'dragon'. *þæt scræf* 'cave'. *ā·cweðllan*, *-cwealde* 'kill'. *hār* 'hoary, grey'. *nēpan* 141. *hetelice* 'violently'; *se hete* 'hatred, violence'. *þiede* 17. *æt·standan* 'stand still'. *meltan*, *mealt* 'melt' intrans. *sēo hāte* 38 g. *for·swālan* 'burn up'. *snelscipe* 129. *þæt goldhord* 'treasure (of gold)'. *gegān* 'gain', literally 'get by going'.

176. *mōdiglice* 'proudly', 125. *stæppan*, *stōp* 'step'. *on·middan* 100. *se hēap* 131. *samod* 155. *þæt mægden* 'maiden'. *se stapol* 167.

177. *se Dryhten* 145. *se þanc* 'thanks'. *sēo ansien* 119. *þæt bismær* 'insult, humiliation'. *gebīdan* 'await, endure'; *bīdan* 141. *gēara* 'long ago'. *lēode* 151. *se scucca* 162. *bewerian* = *werian* 118. *ā* 135. *feorrancund* 'foreign, from afar'; compare *godcund* 90. *þurh·tēon* 'accomplish'; *tēon*. *ūre* gen. *sēo snytro* 'wisdom'; *snotor* 150. *hwæt* 142. *geberan* 'bear, bring forth'. *gīet* 79. *leofaþ* 11. *ēstīg* 'gracious'. *se bearntēam* 'child-bearing'.

178. *lēofa* 68. *nū* 'now that' 134, since (causal)'. *lufian*, *lufode* 'love'. *forþ* 'forwards' 122, in future'. *nīwe* 51 g. *sēo sibb* 74. *se wana* 153. *þæs-þe* 63 g. *þæt geweald* 'power, control'; *wealdan* 155. *lēanian*, *-ode* 'reward, requite' with dat. of the person and acc. of the thing; *þæt lēan* 145. *wāc* 'weak, insignificant'. *se dōm* 128.

179. *þæt geswinc* 56. *þæt gewinn* 'warfare'. *blīpelīce* adv. from *blīþe* 138. *mōste* 126. *ūþe* 126. *se flēam* 'flight'. *for·wiernan* 141. *æt·fēolan* 'adhere, stick to'; *fēolan*, *fealh*, *fulgon* 'enter'. *þæt fēþe* 'movement, walking'. *for·lātan* 74. *þēah* 166. *se earm* 161. *behindan* 122. *lēngra* compar. of *lang* 55 g. *dēop* 75. *se dōm* 128. *on·bīdan* 130. *dēman* 155.

180. *geswīgian* 'be silent' with gen. *se finger* 2 g. *se nægel* 'nail'. *heard* 3 g. *þæt stīele* 'steel'. *scearp* 'sharp'. *for·ceorfan* 'cut off'; *ceorfan*, *cearf* 33 g.

181. *innan* 163. *wer* 63. *gearcian* 61. *se wāg* 'wall'. *dēorwierþe* 58. *þæt godewēbb* 'precious cloth, purple'. *bewrēon*, *-wrāh*, *-wrigon* 'cover'.

182. *tō·breca*n 160. *innanweard* 'inside'. *ofer eall* (neut.) 'everywhere'. *se heorr* 158. *tō hlīdan*, *-hlād*, *-hlidon*, *-hliden* 'be broken open, split'. *þurh·wunian* 100. *ansund* 'sound, entire'; *gesund* 116.

183. *blissian*, *-ode* 'rejoice in' with gen., 'be festive'; *sēo*

bliss 99. *bæt* adv. of *bētera*; compare *lēng* 107, *lēngra* 179. *gebæran* 90.

184. *for·giefan* 145. *gylden* 'of gold'. *se seġn* 'banner'. *þæt lēan* 108. *þorfte* 108. *sċamian* 'be ashamed'. *sēo ġiefu* 'gift'. *eahta* 'eight'. *se sadol* 'saddle'. *þæt wīghors* 'war-horse'. *brūcan* 62. *manlice* 'like a man'. *lēanian* 178. *se þegnscipe* 151.

185. *þā·ġiet* = *ġiet* 'yet, in addition'. *þone ānne* 48. *mid fēo for·ġieldan* 108. *ā·cwealde* 174.

186. *þæt lēoþ* 112. *sēo burg* 18 g, dat. *byrig*; compare *þære sylh* 16.

187. *ā·singan* 'sing to an end'. *se hleahtor* 153. *þæt gamen* 'sport, merriment'. *þæt wīn* 59. *þæt fæt* 72.

188. *sēo cynewippe* 'diadem'; *cyne-stōl* 96, *sēo wippe* 'withy, chaplet'. *se ēam* 173.

189. *þæt cynerīce* 'kingdom'. *glæd* 'cheerful, kind'. *ġemāne* 'common'. *ārlīce* 'kindly'; *sēo ār* 'honour, mercy, kindness'. *se willa* 150.

190. *se æþeling* 'young noble, heir apparent'; *æþele* 120. *þæt hræġl* 'dress, robe'. *īewan* 'show'. *se healsbēag* 'torque'; *se heals* 'neck', *bēag* 36.

191. *ġeþēoh* imper. of *ġeþēon*, *ġeþāh* 'prosper'. *līþe* 'gentle, kind'. *se lārēow* 89. *iċ þē þæs lēan ġeman* 'I will bear in mind a reward to thee for that'. *þæt lof* 80. *ā·ræran* 'raise'; *arīsan*. *æġhwelc* 'each'. *ġetriewe* 20. *ġeþwære* 74. *lustlice* 53.

193. *geġendian* 130.

194. *mēder* dat. of *sēo mōdor* 11 g. *se būr* 107.

195. *þæt bēdd* 80. *þæt bolster* 156. *ġeond·brædan* 'cover or spread throughout'; *brædan* 'make broad, spread', from *brād* 4. *ġehēnde* 'near'. *se þēaw* 103. *ealneweġ* 27 g. *æt hām* 16. *ūte* 60. *þæt folc* 57.

196. *on'slāpan* 'fall asleep'. *on'gieldan* 'pay for'; *giel-dan* 93. *sārlice* adv. of *sārlic* 168. *sēo nihtrest* 'night rest'. *se nīp* 163. *se wrecend* 66 g 'avenger'. *ilca* 60. *se gefēa* 145. *sēo gedrēfednes* 'sadness', 169. *cierran* 130. *fealh* 179. *næs* 79.

197. *ā'hafen* 104. *se brōga* 129. *ā'fyrht* 165. *on'fun-den* 147. *teohhian*, -ode, 'appoint'. *hangian*, -ode 35 g.

198. *dēad* 'dead'. *fētian* 'fetch'. *bīdan* 141. *āscian* 76. *getāse* 'pleasant, comfortable'. *wære* 'had been'.

199. *þā gesælpa* 63 g. *nīwian*, -ode 'renew'; *nīwe* 51 g. *ieldra* 55 g. *þæt gefeoht* 136. *se fēpa* 'band of infantry, troop'; compare *fēpe* 179. *hrītan* 7 g, *hnāt*, *hniton*. *cnyssan*, *cnyssede* 'clash'.

200. *se bana* 147. *op'flēon* 'escape'; *flēon* 162. *wrecan* *wrac*, *wrācon* 'avenge'. *þe* 2. *giestran-niht* 'yesterday night'; compare *giestran-dæg* 30. *ā'feallan* 135.

201. *ūplēndisc mann* 'rustic, up-country man'. *swelce* plur. of *swelc*. *hwearfian*, -ode 'wander'; compare *geond-hweorfan* 99. *ōþer . . . ōþer* 'one . . . the other'. *þæs-þe* 4. *anlic* 122. *se wæstm* 'growth, stature, form'. *nemnan* 'name'; *se nama*. *ealddagas* 'days of yore'. *hwæper* 53.

202. *eardian*, -ode 'dwell'; *se eard*. *wēste* 'desert'; compare *þæt wēsten* 101. *æmēne* 'solitary', literally 'without men'. *nabbap* = *ne habbaþ*. *se wulf* 20. *þæt wildēor* 26. *gefēre* 'accessible'; *fēran* 123. *scearp* 180, here 'rugged'. *stāniht* 'stony'. *hēah* 3 g has plur. *hēa*, dat. *hēam* with contraction 46 g. *þæt clif* 115. *wilde* 109. *sēo ēa* 39. *ungefōgliç* 'impetuous'. *se strēam* 'current, stream'. *sceotan* 43. *se gārsecg* 133.

203. *heonon* 'hence'. *hār* 174. *ā'weaxan* 'grow out'; *weaxan* 7. *hrīmiç* 'rimy'; *se hrīm* 'rime, hoar-frost'. *bearwas* plur. of *se bearo* 'grove, wood'. *ofer'helmian*, -ode

'overhang'; *se helm*. *neopan* 'below'; compare *niper* 118. *biernan*, *barn* 'burn' intrans.

204. *se egesa* 165. *sēo ānnes* 'solitude'. *wīdgille* 'extensive'. *nāenig* 'not any, no'. *ādrēogan* 63 *beflēon* 'avoid'; *flēon* 162. *se heorot* 29. *se wudu* 54. *se ofer* 'bank'. *forlætan* 179. *unhiere* 'cheerless, dismal'. *hrēoh* 144. *rignan* 'rain'; *se regn* 9. *wēope* 104.

205. *rād* 74. *ān* here 'alone'. *gēlang* 'attainable'. *frēcne* 49. *dyrrē* 16. *onweg* 'away', lit. 'on the road'.

206. *snotra* 150, 68 (inflection). *bētere* 53 g. *murnan* 106. *āghwelc* 192. *gētidan* 177. *æfter his dæge* 34 g. *uton* 74. *gehātan* 'promise'. *losian* 58. *þys dæge* 'this day'; *þys* instrumental of *þes* (compare *þy* 36). *sēo gēpyld* 'patience'; *þolian* 102. *tō* here 'from'.

207. *āhlēapan* 'leap up'; *hlēapan*, *hlēop* 'leap'. *se lāst* 'track'. *ieþgesiene* 'easy to see'; *ieþe* 'easy' (*ēape* 'easily' 155), *gesiene* 105. *drifan* (16) *þæt spor* (105) 'follow up the track'. *se æcer* 16. *sēo mād*, plur. *mādwā* 'meadow'. *býne* adj. 'inhabited'; *būn* 100. *se weald* 'forest'.

208. *se pæþ* 'path', plur. *papas*. *sticol* 'steep, rough'. *nearo* 'narrow', plur. *nearwe*; cp. *gearo* 26. *fēowera* gen. of *fēower* 3 g used absolutely 133—*fēowera sum* (119) 'one of four', that is 'with three others'. *fāringa*=*fārlice* 33. *for sēarian*, -ode 'wither'. *se bēam* 35 g. *hangian* 197. *underneopan*=*neopan* 203.

209. *wearþ him ange on mōde* 'he was anxious or distressed in mind'; *ange* is the adverb of *enge* 'narrow, distressing'. *gemētan* 161. *blāwan* 71. *se horn* 124. *wīcian* 71. *sēo nādre* 'serpent'. *se draca* 174. *se næss* 'headland, promontory'. *hrēosan* 163 'fall, rush'. *sēo flān* 'arrow'. *of scēotan* 'shoot to death'; *scēolan* 202; compare *of stingan* 145, *of slēan*. *lęttan* 'hinder'. *þæt sund* 141.

tō'stician 'stab severely'; compare *ofstician* 32. se hōc 'hook'. scēawian 119. egeslic 165. se giest 123.

210. gierende 114. cræftig 'skilful'. besetton 'set round (with), cover'. bitan, *bāt*, *biton* 'bite, cut'. ænlic 'unique, excellent'; *ān*. on'lāh strong preterite of the weak *on'lānan* 'lend'. se pyle 140. sēo þearf 114. sēo lāf 135. swīcan, *swāc*, *swicon* 'fail'; compare *beswīcan* 50. hūru 128. ærra comparative adj. corresponding to the adv. *ār* 'former'. hrēom dat. of *hrēoh* 204. ālicgan 'fail, perish'. þā (then) æt nīehstan 'thereupon, then'; *nīehst* superl. of *nēah* 168. bemetan 'estimate'; *metan*, *mæt* 'measure'. naht, *nāwilt* neut. 'nothing'—*hine tō nahte bemetan* 'think himself of no account'.

211. geþencan 'consider'. fūs 89 g. sīþian 'set out'; *sīþ* 91. gesprecan 'discuss, agree on'. þæt stæl 'place, stead'. se forþsīþ 'departure, death'. se mundbora 'protector, patron'. on'sendan 135. on'gietan 158. starian 'gaze'. cystig 51 g. mīn dēorwierþe sweord is the one mentioned in 184. Hrunting is the name of Unferþ's sword.

212. efstan 'hasten'; *ofost* 119. scēat 202. dūfan, *dēaf*, *dufon* 'dive'. þæt spell 68.

213. under þām 'meanwhile'. on'findan 147. ufan 'from above'. fandian, *-ode* 'test, explore'; *findan*. grīpan, *grāp*, *gripon* 'grasp'. tō'gēanes prep. with dat. 'towards, to meet'. sēo clāwu 'claw'. naht lāþes 'nothing hostile, no injury' 210, 141. īsen 71. se hring 'ring (of the corslet)'. þurh'fōn 'penetrate'. befōn 'encompass, clasp'. wealdan 155. swencan 'afflict, persecute'; *swincan* 141. tusc 160.

214. se flōd 'flood, water'; *flōwan*, *flēow* 'flow'. dērian, *dērede* 'injure'. inne on 'in'. beorhte adv. of *beorht* 7 g.

215. mihtig 'mighty'. rāsan 9 g. slōg 107 g. hlēoprian, *-ode* 'resound'. se dynt 'stroke'. se forma sīþ 'the first time'. ā'læg 210.

216. *ānræd* 'resolute'; cp. *ānmōd* 90, *fæstræd* 148. *of dūne* 9. *getrīewan* 'trust'. *langsum* 'lasting'; compare *gehiersum* 90. *þæt* word here 'reputation'. *carian*, -ode 'care'. *rohte* 134. *þæt feax* 'head of hair'. *grimme* adv. of *grimm* 'fierce, cruel'. *for geald* 145. *ofer weorpan* 'throw backwards, on the back'. *se fiell* 'fall'—*on fielle weorpan* 'fall'. *þæt seax* 'short sword'.

217. *hæfde* subj. *for sīþian* 'perish', literally 'make a disastrous expedition'; *sīþian* 211. *gescildan* 'protect'; *se sciold*. *ā standan* 'stand up'; compare *ā hlēapan* 207. *se wāg* 181. *orwēna* adj. 'despairing'; *sēo wēn* 125; compare *orsorg* 147. *sēo scēap* 'sheath'. *ā tēah* 9. *hetelīce* 174. *se heals* 190. *þurh wadan* 'penetrate'; *wadan*, *wōd* 'wade, go'. *þæt flāsc* 62. *bānhringas* 'vertebræ'; *bān* 160, *hring* 213. *ā sīgan* = *sīgan*, *sāg*, *sigon* 'sink, fall, descend, go'; compare *onsāge* 100. *ā lētan* 'let go, send forth, give up'.

218. *gefeah* 94. *miclum gefēan*: here *miclum* is equivalent to *micle* 52 g. *wilnian*, -ode 'desire'. *unāīmedlic* 'innumerable'; *ā rīman* 'count up', *þæt rīm* 'number'. *þæt bodig* 'trunk, body'. *wīde* 144. *sprang* 166. *windan*, *wand*, *wundon* 'wind, roll'. *sēo flōr* 'floor'.

219. *wēndon* 108, 89 g (mood). *untwēogendlic* 'without doubt'; *twēogan* or *twēon*, *twēode* 'doubt', *se twēo* acc. *twēon* (46 g) 'doubt'.

220. *þæt nōn* 80. *forlēton* 74. *belīfan* -lāf, -lifon, 'remain'; *sēo lāf* 135. *se ofer* 204. *sēoc* 'ill'. *starian* 211. *wyscan* 'wish'.

221. *under þām* 213. *se ęnt* 'giant'. *wanian* 7. *se īses giecel* 'icicle'; *þæt īs* 'ice'. *tō þām* 'to that degree'. *hāt* 'hot'. *ætren* 'poisonous'; *þæt ālor* 'poison'. *gemealt* 174. *þæt hilt* 'hilt'. *ān* 205. *elles* 107.

222. *wearþ* on *sunde* 'began to swim'; compare *wearþ* on *fjelle* 216. *dēaf* 212.

223. *sēo byrþen*, gen. *byrþenne* 'burden'. of *dydon* 155. *drēopan*, *drēap* 'drip'. *mengan* 6 g.

224. *earfoþlice* adv. of *earfoþ* 'difficult'. *se steng* 'pole'. *þæt feax* 216. *mōdor* gen. *wāfersien* 167. *wundrian*, -ode 'wonder' with gen. *seldcūþ* 59. *sēo gesihþ* 4.

225. *þæt lāc* 'gift, offering'. *þæt tācen* 167. *geēode* 174. *forweorþan* 'perish'; compare *for-sīþian* 217.

226. *geweorþan* 'happen'—*hū hine hæfde geworden* 'how he had fared'. *gehātan* 206. *se hearm* 'injury, insult'. *on-drædan* 147. *sēo healf* 2.

227. *ā-giefan*=*giefan*. *fægere* adv. of *fæger*. *mearcian*, -ode 'mark'. *ā-tīefran* 'paint, draw'. *flōd* 214. *ārest* adj., adv. 149. *rūnstafas* 'runic letters'. *hwām* 'for whom'.

228. *swīgian* 180. *lā* 16. *eall þæs þe* 'all (of) that which'. *þæt lof* 191. *ūpāhafen* 'lifted up, elated, arrogant'. *sēo gepyld* 206; abstract nouns are often used in the plur. with singular meaning. *hieltst* 62.

229. *geweaxan* 'grow up'; *weaxan* 91. *sēo forwyrd* 'destruction'; *forweorþan* 225. *ā-mierran* 'destroy'. *ā-flīeman* 'expel'; *se flēam* 179. *hwearfian* 201. *gegōdian*, -ode 'endow'; *gōd*. *grōwan*, *grēow* 'grow'. *hwæpre* 145. *sēo wælhrēownes* 'cruelty'. *sēo gitsung* 'avarice'. *sēo uncyst* 'vice'; compare *cystig* 211. *þæt bīspell* 'example'; *spell* 212. *ā-reccan*, *ā-reahte* 'relate'; compare *ārendraca* 93.

230. *sēo giefu* 184. *menn* dat. of *se mann*; compare dat. *byrig* 186—*þām menn* 'to a man': 'the' is often used to show that the noun is to be taken in an abstract sense. *him his willan tō-forlætt* 'grants him what he wishes'. *sēo wynn* 'joy'. *under-þiedd* 96. *se unwīsdōm* 'folly'. *wīsta* 139 'luxury'; compare *gepylda* 228. *swenčan* 213.

sēo ādl 'disease'. *drēcēan*, *drēcþ*, *dreahte* 'afflict'. se unfriþhere 123.

231. *þæt wierce* 141 'the less pleasant side of things, adversity'. *on·innan* prep. with dat. 'within'. *ofermēto* plur. 19 g, 228 'pride'; *ofermōd* 'proud'. se *engel* 'angel'. sēo *sāwol* 'soul'. *gīeman* 'regard, take care of' with gen. se *boga* 'bow'. *fācenlice* 'treacherously'; *þæt fācen* 78. sēo *heorte* 63. *of·scoten* 209. *biter* 'bitter, painful'. sēo *flān* 209. *him on hand gāþ* 'surrenders to him'. *þæt bebod* 'command'; *bebēodan* 121.

232. se *wela* 57. *þæt ungemet* 92. se *gītsere* 'miser'; *sēo gītsung* 229. *hordian*, *-ode* 'hoard'; *þæt hord* 174. *hwīlwendlic* = *hwīlwende* 'temporary'; *sēo hwīl*. sēo *spēd*, *þā spēda* 'riches'; *spēdig* 87. *for·gietan*, *-geat* 70 g. *for·gīeman* 'neglect'; *gīeman* 231. *tōweard* 'future'.

233. *fāge* 'fated to die'. *fēhþ tō* 92. *unhnēawlice* 'ungrudgingly'. *ne gīemþ nā his eges* 'does not care for the fear of him' = 'does not fear his anger'.

234. *for·būgan* 'avoid'; *būgan* 36. *ēce rād* (74) 'eternal good'. sēo *geogop* 132. se *blād* 'prosperity, prime'. *beniman* 'deprive'; *niman*. se *feng* 'grasp'; *fōn*. se *wielm* 'boiling, surging'. se *bearhtm* 'glance' (*beorht*)—*ēagena bearhtm* 'the evil eye'. *for·flēon* 'escape'; *flēon* 162.

235. *heardlice* 'vigorously, bravely'. *bewerian* 177. se *wiperwinna* 'adversary'; *wiper-* 'against', *winnan* 101. sēo *edwēnden* 'change, reverse'. *unlibbende* 'dead'. *þæt setl* 109.

236. *blissian* 183. *miclum* 'greatly'. *wistfullian* 139. sēo *gereordung* 'entertainment, feasting'.

237. se *lust* 53. *mēpig* 'tired'. se *sēlepegn* 'chamberlain'. *geteohhian* 197. *þæt dægred* 16. *bodian*, *-ode* 'announce'.

239. *sēo lān* 'loan'. *se þanc* 177. *herian, -ede* 'praise'. *leahtrian, -ode* 'blame'.

240. *þæt cynesetl* 109. *se cuma* 'stranger'. *fūs* 211. *bewenian* 'treat (kindly)'; *wenian, -ede* 'accustom, wean'. *ūs wel dohtest* 'stoodest us in good stead'. *sēo nēahþēod* 'neighbouring nation'. *þūsend* 57 g. *se æþeling* 190. *tō Ġēata lande þenēþ*: compare *iċ tō sē wile* 123. *fierlen* 'distant'; *feorr*.

241. *þē* dat. *snotorlice* adv. of *snotor*. *elles-hwæt* 'anything else', 107. *gesælan* 'happen'; *gesælþ* 63 g. *līfes bēon* 'be alive'. *bēt* 183—*swā leng swā bēt* 'the longer the more'. *gemāne* 189. *fæstnian* 93. *ealles* 48. *fæstmōd* 'firm, constant, reliable'.

242. *cyssan* 'kiss'. *se heals* 217. *se tēar* 'tear'. *forberan* 'restrain'. *se langop* 'longing'. *onælan* 'in-flame'. *wýscan* 220. *wilnian* 218. *twēon* 219, here impersonal w. acc. of the pers. and gen. of the thing.

243. *weorþian* 74. *sēo cystignes* 'liberality, generosity'. *orleahtre* 'blameless'; compare *leahtrian* 239, *orwēna* 217. *benam* 234.

244. *se hearm* 226. *frēondlice* 'in a friendly manner'. *se ancor* 122. *hladan, hlōd, gehladen* 'load'. *missenlic* 34. *se bāt* 39. *golde-fæted* 'ornamented with gold'. *wierþe* 58.

245. *gefægen* 94.

246. *befrignan* 'question'. *sweotollice* adv. = *sweotole* 105. *sume þā māþmas*: *māþmas* in apposition to *sume*.

247. *sēo landār* 'estate'; *sēo ār* 189 has also the meaning 'revenue, property'. *sēo weorþung* 'honour, dignity'.

OXFORD
PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

EARLY AND MIDDLE ENGLISH

Editions of Chaucer by Professor SKEAT

January 1921

The Prologue, a school edition. Third edition, pp. 14, 15-45 (text), notes &c. 46-95. Paper boards, 1s. 6d. net.

The Prologue, the Knightes Tale, the Nonne Prestes Tale, from the Canterbury Tales, R. Morris's edition, re-edited. Pp. lxiv, 126 (text), notes &c. 127-262. 3s. net.

The Prioresses Tale, Sir Thopas, the Monkes Tale, the Clerkes Tale, the Squieres Tale. Ninth edition, pp. xcvi, 128 (text), notes &c. 129-316. 4s. net.

The Tale of the Man of Lawe, the Pardoner's Tale, the Second Nonnes Tale, the Chanouns Yemannes Tale. New edition revised, 1904. Pp. lvi, 121 (text), notes &c. 122-282. 4s. net.

Hous of Fame. Pp. 136. Paper boards, 3s. net.

Legend of Good Women. Pp. liv, 124, notes &c. 125-230. 6s. n.

Minor Poems. Pp. lxxvi, 222 (text), notes &c. 223-502. 14s. n.

The Oxford Chaucer, being the complete works in poetry and prose, edited by W. W. SKEAT, together with the two fragments of the Romaunt of the Rose not by Chaucer, with introduction, appendix of variations and emendations and glossarial indexes. The introduction comprises a life of Chaucer, a list of his writings and editions, an aid to Chaucer's grammar, versification, and pronunciation. With a photogravure of Hoccleve's portrait of Chaucer, pp. xxiv + 882. From 5s. net. Glossary separately, 2s. *Oxford Poets and Standard Authors*.

For The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer and Chaucerian and other Pieces, edited from numerous manuscripts, with introductions and notes by W. W. SKEAT, see the General Catalogue.

Professor SKEAT's Specimens and Glossary

Specimens of Early English, edited with introduction, notes, and glossarial index. Three vols. Part I: From *Old English Homilies* to *King Horn* (A.D. 1150-1300), by R. MORRIS. 2/e, 1898. Pp. c + 554. 6s. net. Part II: From *Robert of Gloucester* to *Gower* (A.D. 1298-1393), by R. MORRIS and W. W. SKEAT. 4/e, 1898. Pp. xl + 490. 6s. net.

Part III: From the *Ploughman's Crede* to the *Shepheardes Calendar* (A.D. 1394-1579), by W. W. SKEAT. Sixth edition, 1892. Pp. xxxii + 550. 6s. net.

Concise Dictionary of Middle English (1150-1580), being a glossary to the above, by A. L. MAYHEW and W. W. SKEAT. 1888. Pp. xvi + 272. 6s. net.

Other Editions by Professor SKEAT

The Proverbs of Alfred, edited from the MSS. with introduction, notes, and glossarial index. 1907. Pp. xlvii + 94. 3s.

Early English Proverbs, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with illustrative quotations, collected and edited with notes. 1910. Pp. xxiv + 148, and portrait of John Wyclif. 5s. net.

The Lay of Havelok the Dane, from MS. Bodl. Laud. Misc. 108. Second edition, revised by K. SISAM, 1915. Pp. 212. 4s. 6d. net.

William Langland's Piers the Ploughman, according to the version revised and enlarged by the author, about A.D. 1377. Ninth edition, 1906. Pp. xlviii, 86 (text), notes &c. 87-216. 4s. 6d.

Iacob and Iosep, a Poem of the Thirteenth Century, edited with introduction, notes, and glossary, by A. S. Napier. 1916. Pp. xxxii + 42. 3s. net.

The Poems of Minot, edited with introduction and notes by JOSEPH HALL. Third edition, revised, 1914. Pp. 176. 4s. 6d. n.

Select Early English Poems, edited by I. GOLLANCZ. Fcap 4to. Paper cover, 5s. net each.

I. **Patience**, an alliterative version of Jonah by the Poet of Pearl. 1913. Pp. xvi, 20 (text), notes 21-42, with three collotypes.

II. **The Parlement of the Thre Ages**. An Alliterative Poem on the Nine Worthies and the Heroes of Romance. 1915. Pp. 116.

Wycliffe's Bible. The version of John Wycliffe c. 1380, revised by JOHN PURVEY c. 1388, formerly edited by Forshall and Madden, reprinted with introductions and glossaries.

The New Testament. 1879. Pp. xxiv + 542. 6s.

The Book of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. 1881. Pp. xii + 300. 3s. 6d.

Pierce the Ploughman's Crede (about A.D. 1394), collated with MS. Bibl. Reg. 18. B. xvii, and with the text of 1553. Pp. xxvi, 34 (text), notes 35-74. 2s. 6d. net.

The Tale of Gamelyn, from Harleian MS. 7234, collated with six other MSS. Second edition, revised 1893. Pp. xl, 34 (text), notes 35-69. Stiff cover, 1s. 9d.

Gower's Confessio Amantis, selections exhibiting the general plan and framework of the book and including some of the more interesting stories, edited with introduction (the author and his work), notes, glossary, and index, by G. C. Macaulay. 1903. Pp. lii + 252. 5s. net.

Fourteenth Century Prose and Verse, by writers other than Chaucer. Selected and edited by K. SISAM. *In the press*.

Selections from Early Middle English, 1130-1250, edited by JOSEPH HALL. 1920. 21s. net. Also two parts separately: I, **Texts**, pp. viii + 222, 7s. 6d. net; II, **Notes**, pp. iv + 454, 15s. net.

Dr. SWEET's Series of Primers and Readers, &c.

First Steps in Anglo-Saxon. Grammar, texts, and notes. 1897. Paper boards, 2s. 6d. net.

Anglo-Saxon Primer, with grammar, notes, and glossary. Eighth edition revised, 1905. 2s. 6d. net.

An Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse, with grammar, metre, notes, and glossary. Thirty-four extracts, including Account of the Poet Cædmon, the Voyages of Othere and Wulfstan, Ælfric's Life of King Oswald, Eustace at Dover, Northumbrian fragments, Mercian Hymns, &c., &c. Eighth edition revised, 1908. 9s. 6d. net.

A Second Anglo-Saxon Reader, archaic and dialectal, illustrating the Non West-Saxon dialects of Old English. 1887. 4s. 6d. net.

Old English Reading Primers, intended to be used as supplements to the Anglo-Saxon Reader. With notes and glossaries.

I. Selected Homilies of Ælfric. Second edition, 1896. 2s.

II. Extracts from Alfred's *Orosius*. Second edition, 1893. 2s.

First Middle English Primer. Extracts from the *Ancren Riwe* and *Ormulum*, with grammar, notes, and glossary. Second edition, 1899. 2s. 6d. net.

Second Middle English Primer. Extracts from Chaucer with grammar and glossary. Second edition revised, 1905. 2s. 6d. net.

An Icelandic Primer, with grammar, notes, and glossary. Pp. viii + 110. 1886. 3s. 6d. net.

A Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon, comprising a short grammar, some selections from the Gospels and a parsing glossary, by JOHN EARL. 4/e, 1902. Pp. viii + 112. 2s. 6d. net.

The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon, by HENRY SWEET. 1911. Small 4to, pp. xvi + 218. 6s. 6d. net.

Anglo-Saxon Dictionary on the Collections of RUTH, edited and enlarged by N. TOLLER. 1882-1883. 4to (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$), pp. 55s. net.

Part I, 1908. Part II, 1910. 10s. 6d. net.

Stratmann's Middle English Dictionary (12th to 15th century), rearranged, revised, and enlarged by H. BRADLEY. 1891. Small quarto, pp. xxii, 708. Half-morocco, 31s. 6d. net.

A History of English Versification, by J. SCHIPPER. 1910. Pp. 410. 8s. 6d. net.

CONTENTS:—Book I, The Line. Part I, The Native Metre; Part II, Foreign Metres.

Book II, Part I, The Structure of Stanzas; Part II, Stanzas common to middle and modern English. Part III, Modern Stanzas and Metres originating under the influence of the Renaissance or introduced later.

